THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 11.

Settlement of the Alabama Claims—Result of the English Elections—Liberalism in the Ascendant—Mill on Religion.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to November 11.

ENGLAND.

The Religious Opinions of John Stuart Mill.

The following correspondence appeared in the columns of the London *Times*:—

Nov. 6, 1868.—Mr. Mill—Sir:—As a volunteer canvasser and committee-man (St. Anne's district), I have met several refusals to vote for you on account, as the voters say, of your being an atheist. It would give me great satisfaction, and also secure a large number of votes for the Liberal cause, if you would in some public manner contradict what I consider a slander upon your public character.

Very sincerely yours, FRED'K BATES.

No. 20 Litchfield street, W. C.

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, Nov. 9, 1868.—Dear Sir:—I suppose the persons who call me an atheist are the same who are impudently asserting that Mr. Gladstone is a Roman Catholic. I should think my friends in Westminster must by this time be aware that Tories in election times stick at nothing. An attempt was made to raise the same cry against me at my first election, and the defense which I did not choose to make for myself was made for me by several eminent dignitaries of the Church of England. At that time I declared my deliberate determination, on principle, not to answer any questions whatever respecting my religious creed, because I acknowledge no right in any one to ask them, and because I owe it to future candidates, and to the interest of future constituencies, not to encourage a practice the effect of which would be that when no objection can be found to a candidate's character or political opinions, attempts would be made to extract from himself materials for raising a religious prejudice against him, which is often easiest stirred up against the best men. I think I shall act most rightly and most in conformity to my principles by adhering to this declaration. If any one again tells you that I am an atheist, I would advise you to ask him how he knows, and in what page of my numerous writings he finds anything to bear out the assertion? You will find he has nothing at all to say. If he talks about my subscription for Mr. Bradlaugh, he should be asked whether he thinks that the workingmen of Northampton, who have adopted Mr. Bradlaugh as their candidate, or the members of the Reform League, who elected him one of their council, are all atheists. You are free to make any use you please of this letter.

I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

Mr. Frederick Bates. J. S. MILL.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 11th instant states that the convention between England and the United States for the settlement of outstanding claims was signed yesterday. Article four of the treaty runs thus:—"The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two Governments as the Alabama claims; but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as an arbitrator in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred in case the Commissioners shall be unable to come to a unanimous decision upon the same."

From the London Daily News, Nov. 11.

When we stated a month ago that Lord Stanley and the Hon. Reverdy Johnson had come to an arrangement respecting the important question of naturalization, and a few days later that an agreement had been come to for referring the claims of citizens of the two Governments to a joint commission, we were careful to point out that arrangements of this kind made by Envoys of the United States required more than Executive confirmation. The remark is equally applicable and more important with reference to the agreement now said to have been made to refer to a European sovereign the essential question of the liability of the British Government for losses inflicted on citizens of the United States by the Alabama. We know of no better way of obtaining a solution of such a question than that which the Ministers of the two Governments have adopted; but it must be remembered that whereas, if Mr. Johnson represented a constitutional monarchy, the sanction of his Government would suffice to ratify an arrangement of this kind, as Minister of the United States his action will need to be confirmed not only by Mr. Andrew Johnson and Mr. Seward, but by the Senate at Washington. It has already been stated that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has full power to settle all matters in dispute between the two countries, but this must be understood of such powers as the President can confer. In this view of the case the state of opinion in the United States is possibly deserving of more attention than it has received.

The English Elections—Prospects of the Ministry.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 10th says:—"With anything like good leadership, with anything like meaning and discipline in the Liberal party, the overthrow of the present Government must be easy. But when we remember that for all practical purposes a majority of sixty is generally as good as a majority of one hundred, and when we also remember that in the last Parliament the Liberal party, with such a majority, did nothing but rage vainly and fall to pieces in opposition, it is impossible to dismiss altogether some doubts which otherwise would be preposterous. These doubts are not so much as to Mr. Gladstone's getting power—(though *when* he will get it depends very much upon the tactics of the worst tactician in Parliament), as to his holding it securely. The great question of the day is not likely to be disposed of so easily as many people imagine; it is a mistake to suppose that the whole body of Liberals is really as eager for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Irish Church as the whole body of their opponents is eager for its maintenance; compromise, of whatever kind, Mr. Gladstone cannot possibly assent to; and yet it is at least imaginable that the debate may be so managed that before we get to the end of it compromises may appear to a sufficient majority the wisest solution of the matter. That it may be made to appear so to the country we have no doubt at all; which does not mean that it is our own view, be it remembered. An important consideration in the matter is, that whereas Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright can with no consistency whatever accept compromise in any shape, Mr. Disraeli, in opposition, can work for any compromise with perfect consistency. He can always say, "Anything short of destruction!" and with a shrewd, careful, adroit use of amendments and resolutions, concurrent with a display of the really great difficulties of the matter, there is no saying where he may be landed at last. Another important consideration is, that whereas Mr. Bright's admission to the Cabinet is a settled question, it is not likely to be an agreeable thing to a considerable number of Whiggish persons and others who are numbered with the Liberal party; and of these many may think that to allow him full swing in Church matters may be too much encouragement to the prosecution of such views as he declared before the workingmen's meeting at Edinburgh lately. And what is Mr. Bright to do in a Cabinet with such views? He must either sink them—for the country no more than Parliament will permit him to put down the fleet as of "no necessity whatever," or to make leaps in the dark as to the disposition of property in land—or bring destruction on his Government by their advocacy. However, what he will probably do is to sink such notions at present. But while they are known to exist they will be resented, and not the less because somehow he has succeeded in bringing upon the statute books other notions hated in their time at least as much. Whatever may be their upshot, however, their known existence meanwhile, as we have said, will all the more incline a considerable section of the Liberal party to exemplars of moderation; and in this way Mr. Bright's speeches at Edinburgh may do much to further what is probably Mr. Disraeli's first hope of regaining the power he will presently lose, by training the country and Parliament into such a spirit of compromise on the Irish Church question as will drive Mr. Gladstone to despair and resignation, and lead to Mr. Disraeli, a more triumphant minister than his Reform bill exploits made of him.

GENERAL NEWS.

Explosive Bullets.

The *Independance Belge*, referring to the international commission now being held in St. Petersburg for the purpose of abolishing the use of explosive bullets in war, says it had been hoped that the representatives of the powers would have availed themselves of the opportunity to enter upon the question of a disarmament, but that this illusion was very soon dispelled, owing to the attitude of Prussia and France, who are "little disposed to lend an ear to such overtures." The same journal, on the authority of its St. Petersburg correspondent, says that the recent article of the *Journal*, of that city, which excited so much attention in Paris, by announcing that Russia would side with Prussia in the event of an attack by France upon Germany, had really a semi-official character. The alliance between the two powers, it adds, is not merely a defensive one, but applies also to an eventual solution of the Eastern question without the co-operation of the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

A Russian Official Organ.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated November 10, says that the Emperor has ordered the publication of an official newspaper which shall be the sole organ of the ministry. The paper is to be called the *Moniteur of the Government*, and will appear at the commencement of the new year. All other official and semi-official publications will cease to appear.

INSURANCE.

An Important Question Settled.

From the Kenosha (Wisconsin) Union.

A case has lately been tried in the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Circuit Court, involving the question of liability of insurance companies. This action has attracted the attention not only of insurance companies themselves, but the public generally.

The action alluded to was that of Ella E. A. Hatch against the Chicago Provident Life Insurance Company. The plaintiff is a resident of Kenosha, and a daughter of our townsman, N. Ehle. The facts are these:—In the spring of 1866, Henry A. Hatch, her late husband, got his life insured for one year in the above company for the benefit of his wife. In the following January he died, and the company declined paying the policy on the ground that the assured died with disease of the heart.

The action was commenced in Kenosha county, at the instigation of the defendant, on the ground that a fair trial could not be had in this county on account of prejudice. The judge removed it to Milwaukee county, where the trial was concluded last week.

The following is a summary account of the trial:—The plaintiff showed in evidence that her husband was insured in said Company for the sum of $5000; that at the time the examination took place of the assured, it was well known to the agent that the assured had the heart disease; that no person who ever saw Mr. Hatch but who knew he was diseased, for he not only panted for breath in ordinary conversation, but there was a large prominence over the region of the heart, showing its enlargement. It was further shown that a few days before his death Mr. Hatch met with a serious accident at Mr. Brown's store in this city, by an accidental fall in the cellar. It was then shown by medical men, sustained by medical authority, that this fall, although not the prime cause of the death of Mr. Hatch, yet it hastened it, and indirectly contributed to the result.

It was further shown in evidence that the health of the assured man had been better for the last few months of his life than it had been for several years previous; and, inferentially, he might have lived several years had he not met with this accident. One physician swore that he had known of cases where persons who were afflicted with heart disease lived until they were past seventy years of age.

The verdict was for the plaintiff, according to the charge of the court, and it is regarded by business men, and those who ought to know, as just and correct. Insurance companies, however, may take a different view.

C. P. R. R.

Plenty of Coal for the New Enterprise

A correspondent whose letter appears in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of a recent date, notices the discovery of coal near the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, not far from the dividing line of Humboldt and Lander counties. The discovery of coal east of the Sierra is of the greatest moment to the railroad interests which are now assuming such vast importance. Without coal the chief dependence of the Central Railroad would be upon wood taken from the Sierra; and although there is at present an abundance of wood in the mountains, yet for hundreds of miles beyond there is not enough to stock a railroad for any considerable length of time, and a hundred wood burning locomotives would strip the mountains of all accessible timber at a very rapid rate. The discovery of coal anywhere on the Eastern Slope, or in the great Central Basin, must be of vital consequence to the railroad.

But there is another interest to be developed by such a discovery. There are vast deposits of silver ores so rebellious that they cannot be worked without the fire process. Mines are idle where assays have been made showing a yield of silver as nigh as a thousand dollars per ton. If the first smelting can be done on the spot, an important step is taken towards success. The Montezuma metal is now sent down in pigs, containing silver, lead, and antimony, which are parted in this city. But this mine is probably not richer than the Sheba, or hundreds of others further south in the Reese river country. Nothing more is wanted than the discovery of an abundance of coal to insure a new era in silver mining in the rich mineral belt which is cut by the railroad. Mount Diablo coal is used for parting silver, lead, and antimony, with success, in this city. But with tolerable coal near the silver mines, and with the improvements which have recently been made in fire processes, the old difficulties in working rebellious ores will disappear.

We hear, also, of other coal discoveries further east, in Wyoming Territory. These will probably be available for the Union Pacific Railroad. Upon the whole, the fuel question is likely to be settled in a satisfactory way. These discoveries are most important just now, not for the amount of coal actually found, but rather as indicating the existence of deposits which may be found in time, sufficient for all railroad and mining purposes.

—Jackson Haines, the skater, is at Woltersdorff's Theatre, Berlin.

THE HAND OF BLOOD.

Low Life Above Stairs.

It Culminates in the Brutal Murder of an Old Lady.

Unhallowed Love and Avarice in Fearful Mixture.

A diabolical crime, rivalling that of Anton Probst in atrocity, was perpetrated last night in the large and rather imposing edifice at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets. An old lady named Mrs. M. E. Hill was shockingly and brutally murdered, and then thrown from a second-story window into the yard, where her body was found lying by a servant who had gone outside for the purpose of closing the windows. To aid us in our account of this crime we will first give a general description of the building, which is three stories in height, fronting on Tenth street. On the south side, and adjoining Pine street, is a side-yard about twenty feet in width, running the entire length of the house, which backs up against the first one on Pine street, below Tenth. The front building is divided into two rooms on each floor, and the back one is similarly divided. The floors of this part of the dwelling are considerably lower than those of the front. You enter the front door on Tenth street, and entering the hall, walk back some distance before you reach the flight of stairs which ascend to the second story. Passing around the stairs, you descend a few steps and enter the kitchen, the rear door of which opens into a wash house, the side of which is composed of blind work. Immediately outside the door of this apartment is where the body was picked up.

Returning to the main hall, you ascend to a landing which directly faces the door of the dining-room, which is a double compartment, the partition being folding doors. The main apartment is about 25 feet long by 16 feet in width. Between two windows which face Pine street is an old-fashioned and very much worn sofa. At its head, and alongside the western-most window, is a rocking chair, on which, undoubtedly, the murderer sat when he struck the first blow. The smaller apartment has a window facing on Pine street, and within a few feet of the Pine street house. The back room in the front building is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., the latter being the daughter of Mrs. Hill by a gentleman named Price. The deceased occupied as a sleeping room one of the apartments on the third floor.

As to the particulars we have been able to glean, the following show a train of circumstances which will undoubtedly place the son-in-law and his wife on trial for their lives.

At 9 o'clock in the evening Sarah Campbell, the servant, left a friend's house at Seventeenth and Lombard streets, and walked to the house of Mrs. Hill, where she rang the bell for a long time before the door was opened. Mr. Twitchell performed that office, and seeing who it was, said, "Sarah, is that you? I wonder where mother is?" She responded to this that she did not know, and thanked him for letting her in. She then entered the kitchen, and after putting coal on the fire, went through the wash-house into the side yard, where she was horrified by seeing the dead body of Mrs. Hill lying. Crying out for Mr. Twitchell, he came out and said, "Let's carry her in." The body was taken into the kitchen, when he called for water with which to wash her. Her head presented a frightful spectacle, being covered with blood, and after that was partially removed fearful and ugly gashes and wounds were revealed. He said, "She's dead." Sarah ran into the street and met Policeman Howard, of the Fifth district, on the pavement, to whom she stated what she had seen. That official entered the house, and was informed that the deceased had fallen from the window in the back apartment of the dining-room, and directly under which she was lying.

Knowing very well that such frightful wounds could not have been received by a fall, he immediately placed Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell under arrest, and then called in some of the neighbors, some of whom he directed to go to the station at Fifteenth and Locust streets. A detail of men was immediately sent to the scene, and word telegraphed to the Central Station. Detective Warnock then being on duty, repaired to the house, and after conversing with the alleged murderer and wife, and examining the place, directed Twitchell to be taken to the station, and confined Mrs. Twitchell to her room under guard of the officers.

He then examined the dining-room, the walls, the windows, and side yard, which were in the following condition:—On the western end of the sofa was a green pillow, which is completely saturated with blood; on the oil-cloth which covers the floor lay a large pool of congealed blood. The wall above the sofa is all bespattered clear to the ceiling, the window sill next that end has spots, while marks are even on the opposite wall. The oil-cloth is there filled with huge spots, which commence at the sofa and continue along the floor through the folding doors to the window in the little back room. The shade has evidently been raised in a hurry, as it was all awry, and the sill is all covered with the red stains.

The theory of the murder is this:—That the deceased was lying on the sofa on her left side, evidently asleep, her head resting on the upper end of the pillow. Her murderer was sitting on the rocking chair, which is evinced by the presence of ashes on the window sill. He raised the deadly weapon (a poker which was found in the room, covered with blood and hair) and with tremendous force drove the tongue end into her right temple, causing a wound one inch and a half by two inches. Into this orifice this morning the examining surgeon put two fingers their entire length. Then it was that the blood spattered all around, not only marking the surroundings but also staining the clothing of the murderer. The victim awoke but for an instant, and, rolling around on her face, the blows were plied thick and fast on the back of the head. It was at this time that the servant rang the bell, and the length of time which she was waiting at the door shows that the fiend was nonplussed as to what should be done with the body. After cogitating for a time, he concluded to throw her from the window, which would set up a theory that she had fallen to the pavement. This was accordingly done. He then ran into his bed-room, threw off his vest and overshirt, and then answered the bell.

When Sarah first saw Mr. Twitchell she noticed that he had on his boots, pantaloons, and coat; but no vest or overshirt. When the policeman took him into custody, he conducted him to his sleeping apartment, where he arrayed himself with shirt and vest. It was then noticed that the front of his coat and sleeve, and his pantaloons, boots, and the bosom of his overshirt, were all besmeared with blood. After being taken to the station this clothing was taken off, and a change sent for. On talking with the police, admitted that there were strong circumstances against him, but he believed he could clear himself and wife.

Mrs. Twitchell was questioned, and she stated that her mother, Mr. Twitchell, and herself had been conversing in the dining-room, and at about half-past 8 o'clock she retired to bed, leaving deceased and Mr. Twitchell in that room. That she disrobed and retired to bed, where she read for some time. In a little while her mother came in and talked for a short time, when her mother left. As she passed out of the door Mr. Twitchell passed in, bidding Mrs. Hill good night.

He then got into bed, and both went asleep. She was awakened, not knowing the time, by a violent ringing of the bell. She started out of bed, but was stopped by her husband, who remarked that he would go down. He accordingly got up, partially dressed himself, and went down. She also states that her mother had about her about $5000 in cash and a $500 note.

Sarah Campbell states that at 9 o'clock she left Seventeenth and Lombard streets, and walked home, ascended the steps, pulled the bell-pull, and not receiving any response, she pulled it for some time; at last Mr. Twitchell opened the door, and said, "Is that you, Sarah? I wonder where mother is?" She thanked him for letting her in, went to the kitchen, placed coal on the fire, and then entered the yard through the washhouse, when she observed the body: she called for Mr. Twitchell, who came to her assistance, and together they carried the corpse into the kitchen, where she obtained some water, with which Mr. Twitchell washed the head; she then ran into the street and notified Policeman Howard.

There were many rumors afloat this morning as to the provocation which would cause such an atrocious crime to be perpetrated. But after investigating very fully the subject, the following facts were discovered, which undoubtedly fasten the crime upon Mr. Twitchell, and in all possibility will implicate his wife.

Mrs. Twitchell is the daughter of Mrs. Hill by a former husband named Price, and is about thirty-five years of age. Her father was a poor man, and on his death some years ago, her mother married Mr. Hill, a wealthy gentleman. Mrs. Twitchell, then a fine-looking woman, became acquainted with Mr. George S. Twitchell, Sr., with whom it is alleged that she was on terms of intimacy that should exist alone between husband and wife.

Mr. Hill died, and left his property in such a way that his widow could reap the entire benefit of it, up to the time of her death, on which event it would revert to his family. This would cut off the daughter without a dollar. Some few years ago, it is also said that Twitchell, Sr., abandoned the daughter, and she then married Twitchell, Jr. They then lived with Mrs. Hill, at No. 319 South Ninth street, until about three months ago, when they removed to the house at Tenth and Pine streets.

Mrs. Hill having the means at her disposal, desired to purchase the property, and directed her son-in-law to negotiate for it. The transaction culminated in the purchase of the dwelling and the deeds drawn up and the money paid over. A few days since, the fact that the deeds were in the name of Mrs. Twitchell and not in the name of Mrs. Hill, came to light. The latter consulted counsel, who had advised a suit, for the purpose of recovering the property.

A criminal prosecution was also talked of, and it is now believed that these facts having come to the knowledge of the daughter and son-in-law, that they concerted a scheme of doing away with the old lady, who was the only obstacle in the way of their retaining possession of their ill-gotten property.

Lieutenant Connelly last night took possession of the house, and this morning turned it over to Coroner Daniels, who was at hand at an early hour with Dr. Shapleigh. The latter gentleman proceeded to work, and made a post-mortem examination. The result of that will be detailed at the inquest which will take place to-morrow.

The news contained in the morning newspapers of the horrible crime was sufficient to attract an immense throng in the vicinity of the house this morning. The fence surrounding the yard was mounted by hundreds, who seemed to take especial delight in viewing the pool of blood on the pavement, directly beneath the window from which the body had been thrown. The excitement was very great indeed, and had it been left to the excited populace, neither George S. Twitchell, Jr., nor his wife, would now be in the land of the living. Young Twitchell is apparently about twenty-eight years of age, rather prepossing in appearance, and is engaged in business in Camden. He is at the Fifteenth and Locust streets Station, confined in the cell, which he walks up and down quietly. He does not converse about the deed, except to say that he will be cleared of it.

His wife is still confined to her room under guard of two policemen, and is very much excited. She is continually asking about her husband. Chief Lamon and Detective Warnock had an interview with her this morning, in which she detailed what we have above substantially given.

The agent of Mrs. Hill paid her a considerable sum of money on Saturday, but none of this had been found this morning, though at the time we left the scene no search of the premises had been made.

RAILROADING.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Company—Operations During the Past Year.

We have received the annual report of the Managers of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company, showing the operations of the road for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868. The receipts of the Company from the passenger and freight traffic during the year amounted to $622,042·48, exceeding the receipts from the same sources during the previous year by $23,993·38—a very gratifying exhibit.

From the ordinary receipts of the Company during the year—after the payment of all expenses for operating the road, maintenance of motive power, national and State taxes—two dividends of five per cent. each were declared, leaving a balance of $92,252·18 carried to the credit of contingent account.

On the 30th of September, 1868, the Convertible Loan of this Company amounted to	$116,100
That amount has been reduced by conversions into stock	53,150
Reducing the debt of this Company, at this date, to	$62,950

The new machine and workshops at the northwest corner of Ninth and Green streets have been completed, and all the machinery required for constructing and repairing cars placed therein. Two station houses have been constructed and are in use, one near Columbia avenue, the other at Nicetown.

The receipts during the year were as follows, in detail:—

Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1867		$104,620
For Passenger Fares	$373,266	
For Miscellaneous Freight	137,389	
For Coal	69,556	
For Running Chesnut Hill R. R.	41,836	
For Mails	500	
For Interest, Rents, and Sales of Old Materials	11,754	
		634,301
For Chesnut Hill R. R. Co.	$19,622	
For Temporary Loans	99,000	
		118,622
Total		$857,542

After deducting the expenditures of the year there was a cash balance of $107,966 which exceeded that at the beginning of the year by $3346.

The following table shows the number of miles run by the engines, and the number of passengers carried on the several branches of the road during the year, as compared with the same items of the previous year:—

	1867.	1868.
Miles run by Engines on P. G. & N. R. R. & C. H. R.	292,364	309,910
Miles run by Engines on Chesnut Hill R. R.	32,548	32,835
Passengers to and from Philadelphia	2,560,865	2,540,567
Passengers to and from C. Hill included above	282,470	267,789
Passengers carried one mile	21,988,924	21,706,582
Excursion Passengers not included above	17,658	15,178

The following table shows the receipts and expenditures for the year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1867.	1868.
Receipts for—		
Passengers	$366,541	$373,266
Freight	137,445	137,389
Coal freight	51,542	69,556
Rent, sales, materials, etc.	7,537	12,254
Chesnut Hill Railroad	39,525	41,836
	$605,590	$634,301
Ordinary and incidental expenses, taxes, ground rents:—		
Running C. Hill R. R., etc.	$329,067	$347,613
Extraordinary Expenses	27,335	64,287
Maintenance of R. Stock, etc.	16,800	18,125
Interests on Loans	9,390	5,975
Dividends on Stock	150,949	154,445
Tax, State and U. S., on ditto	14,634	15,812
	$547,874	$601,256

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Conflagration in Massachusetts—Five Persons Suffocated.

Financial and Commercial

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Terrible Conflagration in Lowell—Five Persons Suffocated—Only One Inmate Escapes from the Building.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The following are the particulars of the Lowell fire disaster of Saturday:—As soon as the fire was discovered an alarm was given, but it was long before the firemen arrived. In the attic over the room were two men, a young girl seventeen years old, named Sybil Shackford, from Ellsworth, Maine, and another named Carrie Black, asleep.

They were in bed at the time the alarm of fire was given, and this was the first intimation Miss Black had that anything was the matter. On hearing the alarm, she at once sprang out of bed and went to the window, when she was advised to get out and jump to the sidewalk, but she took the chance of getting into the window of the next building, and in this she was successful, and so saved her life. Her companion was found in bed dead, but with no appearance of having suffered, and she, doubtless, was not conscious of what was occurring.

Miss Shackford was employed by the Suffolk Corporation, and had only been in Lowell four weeks. As soon as the fire was discoved, a young man named Gaffney, who was stopping for the night with a friend of his, came to the front window of his room, and was advised by those who had collected on the street to wait until a hook and ladder company arrived, when he and others in the building would be taken down.

They were sleeping in the third story. He waited some time, when probably fearing he might miss the means of escape by the stairs, he attempted to go down, and was suffocated on the upper landing, where his body was found when the firemen arrived. His companion, a young man, whose name is supposed to be Maynard, a working jeweler, was found dead in his bed.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	123⅝	West. Union Tel.	36
N.Y. and E. R.	41	Clev. and Toledo	104¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	99	Tol. & Wabash R.	57⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	65¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86⅞	Adams Express Co	47⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26⅝
Chi. and N. W. prf.	86¾	U. S. Express	41½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅝	Tennessee 6s	66
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109¼	Gold	134¼
Pac. Mail S. Co.	115	Market dull.	

LONDON.

The Great Subterranean Railway.

The Metropolitan Railway of London will have, when completed, it is said, neither beginning nor end. It will be entirely underground, a continuous burrow, a succession of covered ways, with troughs of various lengths, at irregular intervals, open to the sky for light, but more especially for ventilation. There are 250 trains each way daily, running at intervals of about two minutes and a half during the busiest portion of the day. The traffic on this road has trebled in four years. In the half year ending June 30, 1867, the number of passengers carried was 11,488,358. The receipts are about $5000 per mile. The first portion of this line was opened in 1863, and it is rapidly approaching final completion.

Although the road is altogether below the surface of the streets, every effort has been made, where practicable, and not too expensive, to make the road open rather than covered. In one locality the company purchased five costly mansions in course of erection. They were underpinned, and now rest upon the roof of the covered way under them. Numerous other large buildings have been similarly underpinned. Many difficulties are experienced and much expense incurred in avoiding sewers and gas and water mains. Where the superstructures are unusually heavy, extra strong roofs must be provided for the covered ways. In a length of less than three miles of railway, more than 500,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed. The rails are of Bessemer steel, of a little over eighty-five pounds to the yard. The range is more than six inches broad

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The Oyer and Terminer session of the Court, for the trial of homicide cases, was begun this morning, by their Honors Judges Peirce and Ludlow. There were two prisoners in the dock, accused of the fearful crime of murder, and several were out on bail. A greater portion of the cases were those arising from the political broils so frequent during the past campaign. Mr. Sheppard, by leave of the Court, called up several of them, and caused the prisoners to be arraigned.

Samuel Holt, indicted jointly with James Pollock, was arraigned upon the charge of the murder of Christopher Burns and Edward Burns, on the day of the October election, and stood mute.

Martin Carroll was arraigned for the murder of Thomas Nichols on the 25th of October last, and pleaded not guilty.

James Flanaigen was arraigned for the murder of Henry Perkins on October 13 last, and pleaded not guilty.

James Devereux, indicted jointly with Edward O'Neil, was arraigned for the murder of Patrick F. Maguire on the 15th of February last, and pleaded not guilty.

James Hagan was arraigned for the murder of Frederick Winter on the 15th of October last, and pleaded not guilty.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Redman Graham, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Livingston alias Elizabeth Graham, was called for trial, the Commonwealth being represented by District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and the prisoner by Messrs. Lewis C. Cassidy, Daniel G. Dougherty, and A. Waller Gross. The empannelling of the jury was begun, but up to going to press had not been completed.

—Benjamin Franklin, England, has invented a new steam engine.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 23, 1868.

There is less demand for Money, and the rates are more favorable for borrowers. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. on Government collaterals. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. 105⅜ was bid for 10-40s; 115 for 6s of 1881; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 107⅞ for '64 5-20s; 108 for '65 5-20s; 110⅜ for July '65 5-20s; and 110¼ for '67 5-20s.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49 31-100@49½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54@54⅛, an advance of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 24¾@24⅞, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 128½, no change; and Northern Central at 47½, no change.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 16½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22½ for Spruce and Pine; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 66¼ for West Philadelphia; 10¼ for Hestonville; 33 for Green and Coates; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 238 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 56 for Penn Township; 77 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal, and 72 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series.2d	108	1 sh Leh V R.	55
$1000 Leh 6s gold l.	93½	100 sh Reading ... c.	49·31
$500 do.	93¾	100 do. ... b10.	49½
$1000 do.	93¾	100 do. ... b10wn.	49⅝
$1000 do.	93¾	100 do. ... b10.	49½
12 sh Penna R. ... ls.	54	100 sh Phil & E. ... b60.	25⅝
100 do.	54⅛	100 do.	25⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 112¼@112½; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1865, 108@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do., 1868, 110⅝@111; 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; do. 1862, 112¼@112½; do., 1864, 107⅝@107⅞; do., 1865, 108¼@108½; do., 1865, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1867, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1868, 110¾@111; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@106. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134@134¼. Silver, 130@131½.

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134¼	11·15 A. M.	134
10·24 "	134	11·45 "	134¼
10·05 "	134¼	12·12 P. M.	134¼

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 23.—The Flour Market is dull to-day, but prices are well sustained. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $5·50@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8·25 for spring wheat extra family; $8·75@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market presents no new features, the inquiry being mostly for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 1500 bushels fair red at $1·90@2, and 1000 bushels amber at $2·15. Rye is unchanged; sales of 500 bushels prime Western at $1·52@1·55. Corn attracts some little attention; sales of old yellow at $1·20@1·25; 500 bushels new do. at $1, and Western mixed at $1·24, an advance. Oats moves slowly at former rates; sales of Western at 68@70c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in fair request, with sales of 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $42·50 per ton.

Whisky sells at $1·08@1·10 per gallon, tax paid

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 23.—Beef cattle were dull this week, but prices were without material change. 2000 head arrived and sold at 8½@9c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7@8c. for fair to good, and 5@6½c. per lb. gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
42, Owen Smith, Ohio, 7@8¾, gr.
137, A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7½@9, gr.
34, James McCleese, Chester co., 6@7½, gr.
82, P. McFillen, Western, 6@8¼, gr.
112, P. Hathaway, Western, 7@8¾, gr.
90, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@[illegible], gr.
20, B. McFillen, Chester co., 7@8, gr.
70, James McFillen, Western, 8@9, gr.
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gr.
129, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7½@8½, gr.
110, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@8¾, gr.
85, Mooney & Smith, Western, 6¾@9, gr.
125, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6½@7½, gr.
68, S. & C. Chain, Western Penna., 5@6¾, gr.
100, John Smith & Bro., Ohio, 7@9¼, gr.
75, J. H. Frank, Virginia, 6@8, gr.
90, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6½@8½, gr.
140, Hope & Co., Western, 6½@8¼, gr.
99, Enhorn & Co., Virginia, 7@8, gr.
48, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6@8½, gr.
16, J. Clemson, Chester co., 7@8, gr.
38, D. Branson, Chester co., 6@7½, gr.
46, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7@8¼, gr.
30, A. Kemble, Chester county, 6½@7½, gr.
18, L. Horn, Delaware, 6@8, gr.
104, John McArdle, Western, 5@7½, gr.
17, B. Bloomenthal, Western, 6@6½, gr.
28, J. A. Wallace, Western, 6@8, gr.

Hogs were in fair demand; 5500 head sold at the different yards at $11@12 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were also in fair demand; 20,000 head sold at the different yards at 3@6c. ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Cows were without change; 200 head sold at $40@65 for springers, and $50@85 ℔ head for cow and calf.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............37 | 11 A. M.............45 | 2 P. M.............46

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Brig Kennebec, Nichols, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber and laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Union Flag, Maloney, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Turner, Schultz, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hull 7th inst.

Barque Sostrene Bjouness, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 10th inst.

Barque Ella Fulton, hence, at London 11th inst.

Barque Speed, Larkin, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 11th inst.

Barque G. T. Ward, Willeby, hence, at Travemunde 9th inst.

Barque Hellespont, Bridgeo, hence, at Marseilles 6th inst.

Barque Sarah B. Hales, White, sailed from Cardenas 9th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig J. A. Devereaux, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 19th inst.

Brig Bessie Rowe, Prideaux, for Philadelphia, sailed from Malaga 3d inst.

Brig D. B. Doane, Veazie, from Bordeaux for New York, at Pauillac 6th inst.

Brig H. Hunter, French, hence, at Genoa 5th inst.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst. for Sagua.

Brig Hunter, Lamb, hence, at Port Spain 28th ult.

Brig Alma Rowell, Davis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 12th inst.

Brig Ida Horner, hence, at Barbados 9th inst.

Brig Cosmos, Parsons, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 19th inst.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, hence, at Boston 21st instant.

Schrs Elizabeth English, Crowell, and Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Schr David Babcock, Gatchell, sailed from Cardenas 6th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs John Stroup, Crawford, and Nightingale, Beebe, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th instant.

Schr Anna E. Safford, Hanson, hence for Boston, sailed from New London 19th inst.

Schr James Diverty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 19th inst.

Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr David Currie, Reed, hence, at Providence 20th instant.

Schrs Lilly, and Eleanor T., for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 19th inst.

Schrs S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, and Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst.

Schrs Lottie, Taylor, and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New President.

From the London Spectator.

Even now, that long and dreary interval of government by a calamitous Accident, from which the United States have suffered for three years and a half, has not quite come to an end. General Grant is elected and Mr. Johnson is condemned—for Mr. Seymour, who was a more hopeful candidate than Mr. Johnson, and received all Mr. Johnson's support, has been rejected by the people, and Mr. Johnson personally was only not rejected because he was not worth trying. Still, in spite of this, in virtue of the strangest and silliest subtlety of a too subtle Constitution, for four weary months longer Mr. Johnson, whom the people distrust more than they distrust the rejected candidate Mr. Seymour, is to hold an office for which he was never intended and never fit, and in which he has done all that human obstinacy could do to prolong the discords of an afflicted country. However, the Union, which has borne the evil for near four years, will not be destroyed by this arbitrary delay of four months in giving effect to the people's decision. General Grant, if he lives four months, will be President of the Union, and now the patient people see at least the beginning of the end, the dawn before the day. The long interval during which the Executive has been the chief obstruction to the execution of the law—during which it has consisted in a mere force of friction to embarrass government, instead of a force of volition to carry it out, will now soon be over. The vote, nevertheless, which elects General Grant and Mr. Colfax very naturally shows a smaller Republican strength than there was at the moment when Mr. Lincoln's Administration was on the eve of its great success; for not only have the first bright anticipations of peace been necessarily a good deal disappointed by the confusion, which, carefully prompted by Mr. Johnson's favor, has prevailed in the South, but the Republicans themselves have been badly led—led by violent men who did not know their own minds well—men without dignity and self-restraint. These causes have led to a certain diminution of the Republican enthusiasm of 1864, a diminution shown chiefly by the loss of New York State and Maryland to the Republicans, a diminished majority in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and a decided reduction of the Republican majority in Congress, so that in the House of Representatives the Republicans will no longer have, it is said, the two-thirds majority necessary to pass a bill over the head of the President. That, however, becomes of less consequence, even if it be not fortunate, now that the President is to be not Mr. Johnson but General Grant. On the other hand, New England has cast a larger and more solid vote than either in 1864 or 1860, and in Illinois the Republican party has made enormous strides not only since 1860 but since 1864. Taken as a whole, the victory is singularly complete. Considering the violence of the late Mr. Stevens, the partial support given by the Republicans till quite lately to the discreditable and dishonest policy of General Butler, and the blunders made by them during the impeachment of the President, the vote of the country has been marvellously decisive. General Grant, when he does assume power, will feel that he has the nation behind him, and that the great majority he has secured may be made even more sure and more united by an administration of moderate firmness and sagacity. Although the only properly Southern States which have voted for him are Arkansas, Florida, and the two Carolinas, South Carolina being, of course, carried by the negro vote, while Louisiana and Alabama have both voted for the Democrats, it is something to have broken in upon the monotony of the Southern disaffection, and to have got at least two of the principal States of the South to set the example of united action with the ruling party of the North. This will do much to lighten General Grant's task in inducing the other Southern States to accept the political situation and terminate the chronic war between them and Congress.

Now that General Grant is elected, no one can help overleaping the interpolated four months of prolonged misgovernment, and asking what we may look for from the new President. First and foremost, we expect from him a strong government—a government before which the daily murders going on in Texas, and Louisiana, and Georgia, and the South generally, will cease, and some law will be enforced in each State—by the State authorities, if it may be so, by the military authorities if it must. That has been the recent object of Congress, which Mr. Johnson has defeated so far as he dared—to give every State as much independent civil life as was possible, but to keep the military power in reserve in case the civil discords were so violent as to lead to the habitual breach of order and evasion of justice. The United States have shown an almost nervous horror of open military occupation even of rebellious States—a healthy horror, no doubt, in its sources, but unhealthy in its results, since it has enabled the members of either party in the South to break through all restraints, whenever passion ran high. Congress intended to use the military power as at least a *deus ex machinâ* to restrain this, and would have succeeded far better than it has done, had it not been thwarted by Mr. Johnson. General Grant has never shown the slightest lust of military power. He is a genuine American citizen, with far more respect for civil order than for military prestige. But he will at least fully carry out the deliberate purpose of Congress to put an end to the *régime* of violence. And the result cannot but be wholesome to the excitable States themselves. They will find it a great sedative to excitement to feel sure that their little outbreaks will not succeed and will cost them dear. The repute of a strong hand is almost as great a preservative of order as the strong hand itself.

With General Grant's election, again, the policy not only of order, but of honesty, has been secured. The attempt of the South to evade paying the debt contracted for the great civil war will now doubtless die away. The Democratic repudiators of the North traded on the aversion of the South to paying the cost of their own subjugation. But now that General Grant has been elected on the policy of strict integrity—a policy which is the only one tolerable to his own military simplicity of character—the Northern advocates of dishonesty will be heard no more. The restlessness of the South was really their only formidable ally. If General Grant can subdue that, he will drain the policy of repudiation of all its support.

But what is likely to be General Grant's foreign policy? There have been rumors of his irritation with England, of his disgust at the hesitation evinced in obtaining redress for the ravages of the Alabama and her sister cruisers, of his very limited knowledge of international questions, and of his consequently somewhat prejudiced view of English statesmanship. There is doubtless some truth in all this, and it may be a reason for rejoicing for once at the silly delay which is interposed between the election of General Grant and his entrance on office. In the meantime, the President who does not represent the American nation may have settled his differences with us, and General Grant be glad to accept a solution of which he would not have taken the responsibility. But whether it be so or not, General Grant, though he may be fully conscious of the enormous power which a President who is also a great General wields, when commanding resources so great as those of the American people, is, above all things, a moderate man, with all the immoderate moderation of the Yankee genius; and, if not above all things, at least above most things, a very disinterested man, who seeks no fame for himself so long as he can be useful to his country. No one who has read the history of his first year's service in the civil war can doubt this. When unjustly censured and superseded on untrue charges secretly made, which were not even explained to him by General Halleck, he acquiesced without a murmer, and only did his best to aid the man promoted over his head, remarking dryly that so long as the object of the war was gained personal considerations were of small account. There was one great secret of his success and his great popularity with his subordinates throughout his arduous campaigns. And that is a characteristic which cannot but moderate his foreign policy, however strongly he may feel the injustice of which, in his estimation, foreign States have been guilty towards the Union. No man of his musing disposition and disinterested love of country will plunge the Union into a needless war. However great his ignorance of foreign politics, General Grant is one who will never act in a region in which he knows that he is ignorant, without deferring much to the wisest counsel he can obtain. We partly believe in his hostile feeling towards England, and in his not very cosmopolitan view of the motives and actions of foreign States. But we do not think that any one less likely to act hastily on such feelings could have been chosen. General Grant is just the man to be sobered, instead of excited, by the great power he will wield. It will be no misfortune to us to realize that with General Grant at the head of the Union, friendliness, frankness, and ample justice will be as much our interest as our duty.

Finally, we may fairly look to this election to put the final stroke to the work of emancipation—not the less that the man who is now made President was never known as an enthusiast for that cause. He has accepted the task of enforcing the laws of Congress as well as the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. By the laws of Congress the negro is a citizen, entitled to full civil rights; and by the principles of the Chicago platform, no less than by several formal acts, those rights are to be secured by giving him political power where he needs it most. General Grant will carry out this programme with military precision, and he will do it with all the more ease because no one suspects him of wishing to overstep the law in the interest of the negro. He will represent not the philanthropists whom the Southern planters loathe, but simply the law and the army—the law first, and the army behind the law—a very necessary stiffening for the law at the present moment.

Threatening Already.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Forewarned is forearmed; and it is, therefore, well that all persons likely to be attached in any official capacity, high or low, to the National Administration which is just coming in, and all Republican Senators and Representatives who value their lives, should have their attention called to the following startling language, used by a correspondent of the *World*, and printed in that newspaper on the 14th inst.:—

> "If governments were intended to be superior to the sway of human passions, and to be administered according to a firm intelligence and justice, no government on earth stands in such need of warning as that which has obtained another four years' lease of power over the United States. Since radicalism has been in all ages and countries, as in ours, provocative of social turbulence and crime, it is not unnatural to suppose that the incoming radical administration may have serious disorders to contend with. Prosperity and tranquillity in the South will be insecure as long as the policy which has been pursued at Washington is unremitted; the lives of certain high officials may be endangered. President Grant himself may have, as Abraham Lincoln had, a maniac for a Nemesis."

There is no point of view from which these words can be considered in which they can appear to sensible and unjaundiced eyes as other than seditious and threatening. They practically assume that the administration of General Grant may be guilty of acts so cruel and tyrannous and intolerable that men maddened thereby may become involuntary murderers. If the intention of this writer were as conscientious as it is probably otherwise, the fact could be pleaded with but little effect in extenuation of his instigations; the best that could be reasonably said for him would be that he was the victim of homicidal dementia, and might himself easily become one of the death-dealing avengers of the South, whose advent he foretells. As he is probably as nearly in his right mind as passion will permit him to be, it may be judicious to point out to him that a publication like that upon which he so rashly ventures would be the best excuse which any Government bent upon severe measures could desire. No respectable President could permit himself to be bullied out of any course which he might have intended honestly to adopt without an intolerable imputation of cowardice. No Administration allowing itself to be so controlled in its omissions and commissions could escape deposition at the hands of an indignant nation. If assassins prowl about the White House, there will be a military guard at the vestibule. The most summary processes of the law are vindicated when writers in public journals hint at murder as a remedy for political evils, without any warning of its utter fatuity.

The fiery spirit who has issued this pronunciamento is good enough to give us in brief his views of an important branch of political philosophy. If bloodshed in high places is to be prevented, "Governments must be superior to the sway of human passions." The inuendo here is that our own has not been thus superior. Governments must "be administered according to a firm intelligence and justice." The inuendo here is that the Government of Mr. Lincoln was unintelligent and unjust, and it is further hinted that it was "provocative of turbulence and crime." The ground here taken has nothing to do, as the writer pretends, with the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt. The concluding reflection of this prophet carries the reader's mind back to the initial crime:—"President Grant himself may have, as Abraham Lincoln had, a maniac for a Nemesis!" This is substantially an apology for the assassination; and no ingenuity of construction can show it to be otherwise. The writer has inherited the pistol of Booth, and he draws it *in terrorem* upon the President elect. "Do," he cries, "as Lincoln did, and your life is not worth a week's purchase! You must be a conservative, or be killed as he was for being a radical! You must be more 'intelligent' than he was; you must be 'juster' than he was, or you will create maniacs who will come to Washington and shoot you as he was shot!" This is but a fair paraphrase of the language which we have quoted, and which it is worth while to quote again:—"President Grant may have, as Abraham Lincoln had, a maniac for a Nemesis!"

We decline to consider here whether the policy of Mr. Lincoln, with modifications rendered necessary by altered circumstances, will or will not be the policy of President Grant. We decline to plead under duresse. We refuse to utter one word which may appear in the least extorted. We put what General Grant may do or may not do entirely out of the question; and entirely out of the question it must remain until it shall be admitted that he may do whatever seems to him right without becoming amenable to assassins. When the President's life is openly threatened, we have something besides points of public policy to be settled. We must first make the Chief Executive of this republic a free agent, limited in his public acts only by the law and the Constitution, and responsible only to the regular tribunals of the country, the courts, and the people.

Reverdy Johnson Communicative.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the State Department appears to be in profound ignorance as to the extent to which our Minister, Mr. Johnson, has gone in his negotiations of the Alabama claims, he is reported to have given a history of all his negotiations with Lord Stanley in his reply to an address of the corporation of Brighton on Friday. He assured that body that "a majority of the Commissioners are to decide upon individual claims in case the Board should select an umpire." We have been informed from Washington that no official notification of Mr. Johnson's proceedings in this Alabama business has yet reached the Department of State. Mr. Seward, therefore, may probably get his first information concerning the negotiations with Lord Stanley from Mr. Johnson's reply to the corporation of Brighton. Is not Reverdy Johnson a little too communicative in the wrong place?

Suffrage and Sex.

From the N. Y. World.

There has been in Boston a convention of certain persons styling themselves "thoughtful men and women," assembled to advocate female suffrage "in a wise, systematic, and efficient way." Henry Wilson was among these thoughtful women. Women were foremost in this gathering; indeed, Elizabeth Cady Stanton somewhat contemptuously sums up the whole of the thoughtful as the "forty women of New England whose names are always appended to the call for anti-slavery festivals," which are known to be festivals of the most hilarious character; and she says, moreover, that she has been trying for several years to rouse the thoughtful and festive forty to a sense of their own rights and wrongs. That they have obstinately refused to be so roused is evident from the fact that the festive and fractious forty have always thrust their own interests, including their own rights and wrongs, into the background and out of sight, and have persisted in pushing the woes and wants of the negro to the very front. And even now that slavery is no more, and the negro has the right to rob smoke-houses and hen-roosts and to sit in the Legislature, the forty women of New England will never rest in peace or in Boston till the colored man and brother is permitted to vote in Connecticut as well as in Texas. During the last session, however, as will be seen, Lucy Stone, assisted by Colonel Higginson and a sensible audience, put some slight check to this wild and rampant spirit, and triumphantly defeated the effort of Garrison and Fred. Douglass to make negro suffrage the paramount question in a woman's right convention. The ancient Foster, also, bemoaned the fact that nobody would come to listen to his lectures on negro suffrage, and that he was obliged to disguise them by representing them to be the cause of woman. With the forty females in New England, suffrage must be forced by Congressional enactment and Constitutional amendment—as Judge Kelley's resolution, already prepared for the December session, proposes—and thereafter, perhaps, the question of female suffrage may be treated in a "wise, systematic, and efficient way." On the other hand, certain women in this region, not claiming to be particularly thoughtful, and numbering more than forty, have come to the conclusion that the negro, with the run of the hen-roost and the Legislature, can afford to give way now, for a while at least, to the question of suffrage for women. Accordingly, Lucy Stone, as president, has signed a call announcing that the "New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association" will assemble at Vineland, December 2, and inviting the attendance of all those who are opposed to the "existing aristocracy of sex." At the same time Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Horace Greeley, and other women issue a card in which they announce in advance their opposition to the intended Congressional movement for a constitutional amendment providing for universal manhood suffrage in all the States. These women intend to press the "demand that womanhood also be recognized in the proposed enlargement of suffrage and citizenship." This call and this card are not only a blow at the Boston gathering, but a bombshell in the very centre of the colored camp. We have printed the calls of both conventions, the one at Boston and the one at Vineland; for the *World* is catholic and is willing to be the organ of both wings of the woman movement, and of the head and tail, if such parts shall hereafter develop in the new body politic. We have taken pains to give full, and the only full, reports that have appeared in the press of this convention, and the fact was publicly recognized by its chairman during the closing evening session. We shall not lose sight of the doings of other conventions. If the Boston Association would only consent to let the colored man and brother stand aside in favor of the white woman and sister, and if Vineland vigorously pushes the "demand" for a recognition of womanhood in the proposed enlargement of suffrage and citizenship, the combined movement will give Congress and Kelley pause in their intention to force suffrage upon ignorance because it is black, while the advocates of such suffrage refuse the same privilege, if not right, to intelligent, cultivated, tax-paying women who are white.

Centralization.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The progress of centralization in our political system is constantly suggested to the thoughtful mind by current events. Last Friday morning the despatches from Washington referred to some trouble with the Commissioner of Education. Commissioner of Education! What kind of an officer is this? What has the Federal Government to do with education? It belongs exclusively to the States and the people. The fact that such a bureau exists shows the advance of encroachment.

A few years ago, the Department of the Interior was created, in imitation of European monarchies. It has a bad sound, is a bad precedent, and aids in familiarizing the people with and reconciling them to centralization. As things go on, we shall soon have a Minister of Police, a Minister of Justice, a Minister of Public Instruction, a Minister of Public Works, a Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, and so on. Everything will be absorbed by the Federal Government. Grandeur, show, and expense are to succeed the simple, economical government established by our fathers. This is the scheme of the men in power. It must be defeated, or liberty will be stifled and the people crushed. This is no time to sleep. Every hour is big with the fate of free government. To the vigilance, activity, courage, and fidelity of Democrats must the country look for safety. Our principles are the expressions and the true interpretation of the Constitution. They are identified with the cause and the fate of American liberty. Who would be responsible for the loss of this precious boon, if, by any effort or sacrifice which man can make, it can be saved?

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1·25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2p4 PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
by geographical position, is
FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,
and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by
10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mw f3m

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans.
9 2wfm6m rp

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
35 No. 434 RACE Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.
218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

829 NEW YORK.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 5 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 lmrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA;
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

The following exhibits the receipts of our theatres for the quarter ending October 31, as returned to the Government, with the United States taxes paid. The figures are official:—

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

	Gross Receipts.	Tax.
August	$9,031	$180·62
September	11,993	239·86
October	5,856	116·72
	$26,880	$537·20

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

August,	$10,378	$207·56
September,	16,110	322·20
October,	13,716	274·32
	$40,204	$804·08

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

June and July,	$6,734	$134·68
August (closed),	—	—
September,	11,889	237·78
October,	26,108	520·16
	$44,731	$892·62

AMERICAN THEATRE.

August,	$5,400	$108·00
September,	6,000	120·00
October,	6,000	120·00
	$17,400	$348·00

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.

August,	$2,225	$44·50
September,	8,633	172·66
October	11,572	231·44
	$22,390	$447·80

Thus the total amount of money paid in three months by the people of Philadelphia to five places of amusement, exclusive of shows, concerts, balls, operas, etc., is $151,585.

—At the annual meeting of the General Committee of the M. E. Church Extension Society, the following conference appropriations were made:—Alabama, $2000; Baltimore, $2000; California, $1000; Colorado, $2000; Delaware, $5000; Des Moines, $2000; Detroit, $1000; E. German, $500; Georgia, $2000; Holston, $2000; Kansas, $1000; Kentucky, $3000; Louisiana, $5000; Minnesota, $2000; Mississippi, $1500; Nebraska, $2000; Nevada, $1500; North Carolina, $500; Oregon, $1500; South Carolina, $3000; Southern Illinois, $500; St. Louis, $2500; Tennessee, $4000; Texas, $2000; Upper Iowa, $1500; Virginia, $4000; Washington, $1000; West Virginia, $1500; West Wisconsin, $1000; Wilmington, $1000.

—The steamer Star of the Union, belonging to the Southern Mail Steamship Company, and recently wrecked off the coast of Cuba, was insured for $80,000 in the following companies:—State of Pennsylvania, $5000; North America, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, $10,000; Union, $5000; Great Western, of New York, $14,500; U. S. Lloyd, New York, $3000; Orient, New York, $8000; Buckeye State, Magnolia, and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, $5000; Boatman's, Union, and Central, of the same city, $2500 each.

—Mrs. Mary Tyson, aged thirty-four years, residing in Branchtown, Pa., while on a visit yesterday at Gloucester, was badly burned by her clothes taking fire from the flames of coal oil. John F. Cassidy, nine years old, residing at No. 1635 Latona street, had his collar-bone broken by a fall. Christopher Welding, thirty-five years old, leg broken by being run over. Dennis Casey, aged six years, had a leg broken on Saturday by a fall in the yard of his parents' residence, No. 516 Penn street. He was taken to the Hospital. At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Johnson fell from the platform of a passenger car at Second and Cottage streets, and was seriously injured about the head. He was taken up and conveyed to his residence, No. 1717 South Second street. James Dolan, aged forty-five years, was run over and killed on the Chesnut Hill Railroad last evening about 7 o'clock. The deceased was terribly mangled. He lived in Centre street, and leaves a widow and two children. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—On Saturday evening, Mary Ludwick, sixteen years old, residing on Third street, above Catharine, was so badly burned, by her clothes taking fire, that she died on the following morning before daylight. She was alone in the room at the time of the occurrence, and being seated near a furnace, it is supposed that she fell asleep, and that her clothes catching fire from the coals in the furnace, the fire had made considerable progress before she was aroused. When some of the neighbors rushed into the house to her rescue, she was discovered to be enveloped in flames, and when the clothes were torn off, the body was burned almost to a crisp. Medical aid was promptly at hand, and the neighbors rendered all necessary assistance, but no hope was entertained of her recovery from the first. Her mother, who was on a visit to a friend's house, returned soon after the terrible calamity.

—On Saturday night the dwelling of John Bond, butcher, No. 733 South Second street, was entered during the absence of the family, and robbed of a gold watch and twelve or fifteen dollars, the money being taken from children's saving banks. The place was ransacked, the thieves being evidently in search of money, as furs and wearing apparel were not disturbed by them. At the time of the robbery Mr. Bond and several assistants were engaged in the meat shop on the ground floor, and it is supposed that the thief passed through the shop to the dwelling.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 134¼.

—Deaths in this city last week, 171.

—Taxable inhabitants in this city, 137,490.

—Entire real estate of the county of Philadelphia, $454,196,370.

—John Carson beat his wife to death in New York, on Saturday night.

—Senator Morton, of Indiana, has arrived and taken rooms in Washington.

—Mayor Hoffman advises the suspension of all business in New York on Thursday.

—A man named Carroll was shot by a policeman, on Saturday evening, in New York.

—A young girl incendiary has been arrested at Jamaica, L. I., who confesses to firing two barns.

—Four persons were suffocated by the burning of a couple of houses in Lowell, Mass., on last Saturday morning.

—By the official report it is ascertained that 12,533 of our citizens carry gold watches, and only 936 wear silver timekeepers.

—Lieutenant Forth, of H. B. M. ship Constance, now at Halifax, decamped on Friday, carrying off a large sum of mess money.

—D. D. Armstrong has sued the city of St. Louis, Mo., for $20,000, the alleged value of some lands taken by the city for street purposes.

—Dr. Horace Wakefield, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Almshouse at Monson, has been arrested for illegally detaining an inmate.

—One of the gang who assaulted Aaron Bliss in his house at Monson, Mass., on Friday, and robbed him of money and bonds, was arrested on Saturday.

—Particulars have been received of the wreck of the ship Hellespont. The captain, first mate, and nine seamen were drowned. The survivors have reached San Francisco.

—The directors of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., are in session, looking to a public meeting early this week on the subject of cheap transportation in the Niagara Ship Canal, etc.

—The Fenian prisoners in the Ottawa, Canada, jail are to be liberated at once, with the exception of Buckley, Doyle, and Kinsella indicted as accessories to the murder of D'Arcy McGee.

—The Superintendent of Police in New York has detailed men to do duty in citizens' dress for the purpose of detecting incendiaries. A good idea, and one that might be adopted in cities other than Gotham.

—Colonel J. Whitehead Byron, late of the 88th New York Volunteers, and now a prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood, has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the United States Army by the President.

—Generals Humphreys, Delafield, Gilmore, Comstock, and Benham Colonels Casey and Houston, Majors King and Mayer, were at Fortress Monroe witnessing the artillery experiments. They left for the North on Saturday night.

—Patrick McDonough and Thomas Curley have brought suits, one for $10,000 and the other for $5000, against David Nicholson, of St. Louis, Mo., for injuries received by the falling of the walls of the latter's building a short time since.

—Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, refused permission for requiem mass, yesterday, for the souls of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, hung one year ago. The delegation passed a resolution deprecating the action of the Bishop.

—At St. Johns, N. B., the financial panic still continues, the notes of the Yarmouth Bank of Nova Scotia and the Prince Edward's Island Bank being refused. The St. Stephen's Bank notes sold, on Saturday, at thirty-five per cent. discount.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—[Special to the New York *Herald*.]—At the reception of the Chinese Embassy by the Queen, Lord Stanley introduced Mr. Burlingame, who briefly addressed her Majesty in the name of the Emperor of China, and expressed a desire that the health and happiness of the Queen, and the people over whom she presided, should be long and lasting. He spoke in the highest terms of the late Sir Frederick Bruce, and in the course of his address made a grateful allusion to the well-known friendship of her Majesty for the United States, and in conclusion presented his letter of credence from the Emperor of China.

Her Majesty, evidently pleased, received the document, and, addressing Mr. Burlingame, said she was glad to welcome the Chinese Embassy to Great Britain. She was pleased to greet Mr. Burlingame and the mission, and expressed the belief that it was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Burlingame then introduced his associate ministers and the secretaries to the Queen. The interview throughout was marked by the utmost cordiality.

After a magnificent luncheon afterwards served in the Castle, Lord Stanley expressed himself as perfectly in accord with Mr. Burlingame in sentiment relative to China. He said that a certain degree of opposition, originating in ignorance of the real object of the Chinese mission, coupled with a desire to adhere to the old traditional British coercive policy, met Mr. Burlingame on his arrival in England; but that had all passed away. Mr. Burlingame, by his dignified course of feeling and the grandeur and importance of the high trust confided to his care, had conducted himself in such a manner as completely to disarm opposition, and create not only a favorable opinion for China, but for himself personally; and while acting as the representative of the Emperor of China, his dignified bearing and progressive ideas show him a true type of the representative American. Lord Stanley concluded by expressing the belief that the cordial principles which are fast influencing the nations of the world have changed enemies into friends.

Altogether, the reception of the Embassy by the Queen was most handsome, and calculated to impress the members of the mission favorably in their ideas of the British nation.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—Many rumors are in circulation in this city in regard to the numbers and position of the insurgents. The latter claim to have from ten thousand to twelve thousand men, and that they are in possession of the army of Puerto Principe; but these reports are doubted here. It is stated that a disagreement has broken out among the leaders of the insurrection in regard to the Presidency. The commanding general and leaders of the revolutionists are reported to be Dominicans.

A report received here from Spain that General Prim advocates a Bourbon dynasty causes much rejoicing among the ultra loyalists. A battalion of volunteers, principally veterans, are organizing for active service in the field. The revolutionists hold Bayamo and other towns. There is much excitement here and in the surrounding country. The revolution is thought to be decreasing, and the general opinion is that it will die out on the arrival of troops expected from Spain.

The Cuban republicans claim that the revolutionists are daily receiving reinforcements, but information received by the Government through private letters is to the contrary. It is reported that great suffering exists in the revolutionary districts on account of the scarcity of provisions. The reported uprising in Vuelto Abajo proves to be a hoax. All accounts agree that the main body of rebels are badly armed and want ammunition.

Telegrams received to-day by the Government state that Puerto Principe continues in the possession of the Government troops, with Valmaseda as commander, who ridicules the idea of his being attacked by the revolutionists, but, on the contrary, says he has commenced operations against them.

The revolutionists in Havana are again making progress.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Lersundi to-day reviewed 6000 volunteers and the whole fire department of this city, the members of which have been armed and drilled. They made a very fine appearance. These forces, united with the regular troops in and around the city, constitute an army of 12,000 disciplined men, all of whom can be placed at the disposition of the Government in an emergency.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes a manifesto of the Provisional Government at Madrid, making liberal reforms in the government of this island. It has been transmitted by telegraph, railroad, and other channels to all towns in the interior. It is the general opinion that the circulation of this document in the disturbed districts will prove a powerful auxiliary in putting an end to the revolution. A heavy storm from the north prevails in the gulf.

"Please Pity the Blind."

Some benevolent persons will perhaps recollect a poor miserable looking man, who, with a placard "I. AM. BLIND." hanging on his breast, stood shivering in the cold on Wednesday last under the windows of the building on Broadway lately known as the Southern Hotel. His eyes, one mass of inflamed sores, appeared to suffer terribly from the piercing cold wind, and attracted a good deal of pecuniary sympathy from the passers-by.

Further down Broadway, on the curbstone near Canal street, a poor woman was seated, soliciting pennies from the charitable. She, too, had a placard over her bosom announcing her blindness. At this moment a drunken sailor came up, and saying, "Come, get up, old horse," deliberately kicked the poor creature in the side. "Och, yer repthile yer, how dar yer ilthrate a poor hould widdy, what's got seven childer a stharvin at home!" moaned she, and then began to cry piteously. A reporter of the *Tribune*, who happened to be passing, joined the bystanders in comforting the "poor widdy," who reaped a rich harvest from their contributions. Now comes the strange part of the story. Our reporter, who had a visit to pay in the Brandreth House, close by, was astonished to witness, on leaving, precisely the same scene that had taken place on his entrance, an hour before. Suspecting that all was not right, he lit a cigar, bought a newspaper, and set himself to watch any further proceedings. In three-quarters of an hour the farce was played again, a little lower down the street, the same brutality, the same Celtic remonstrances, and more stamps from the bystanders. Determining to see more of this, he repaired to the spot again about 5½ o'clock, and found the "poor blind widdy" preparing to go home, helplessly led by a little girl, who was most careful of her. Following at a short distance, our reporter saw them separate at the corner of Water street, the woman tucking her placard of blindness under her arm, and getting on first-rate alone. She turned up one of the lone, narrow places out of Water street, and entered one of the lowest class liquor stores in which that neighborhood abounds, wishing the landlord, a rosy-faced, sharp-eyed, tubby little Dutchman, "good evening," as she went in.

"Can I have a glass of lager?" inquired her pursuer. "Yah, vark in," replied the Dutchman. The reporter entered boldly, and found himself in a low, ill-lighted room, filled with a nice selection from the *habitués* of the neighborhood. Judge, then, of his astonishment on seeing at the further end of the room his "sore-eyed" friend from under the windows of the Southern Hotel; his eyes looking marvellously well, evidently cured by the action of a basin of cold water and a piece of yellow soap, with a glass of the "orather" steaming by his side, and discussing something out of the 5 o'clock edition of the *Daily News*, with no less a person than the "drunken sailor." "What luck the day, Biddy?" inquired "sore eyes." "Purty good, purty good, eh! Mike," responded the poor victim of brutality, as she knowingly leered at the "drunken sailor;" and then they all three laughed heartily, the little Dutch laudland, who was evidently up to the "job," joining in. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, our reporter paid for his lager and walked out, deeming it imprudent to open out in such a place. Of course, he now regrets that he did not at the time call the attention of the police to the woman, but he was anxious to see the little game played out. He says the "widdy" must have realized the best part of a dollar for every "brutal kick."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Arthur Sketchley's real name is Rose, and he is a renegade curate.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..........6 58 | MOON SETS..........0 17
SUN SETS..........4 36 | HIGH WATER..........8 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEO. N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 7
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	Nov. 11
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 14
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 24
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 12
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 24
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Barbados, John R. Rue.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Emma, Trott, Washington, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Conn, Brower, Lynn, John Rommel Jr.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr L. Bayles, Bayles, Boston, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr H. J. Holway, Thompson, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Boston, Hammet & Neill.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, do.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Quincy Point, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Trenton, Martin, New Haven, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Transport, Crowley, Brooklyn, Captain.
St'r A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
St'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
N. G. barque Peddler, Weller, 53 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Barque Brazil, Hibbert, 50 days from London, with mdse. to Henry Karsten.
Br. brig W. H. Bigelow, Mills, 48 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Lily, Currie, 48 days from London via Falmouth, with china clay to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Addie Hale, Dailey, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Brig M. Louise Miller, Leighton, 58 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Ital. brig Goffredo, Balsamo, 75 days from Girgenti, with sulphur to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, 21 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Sons—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Fr. schr Enterprise, Barnes, 26 days from Londonderry, N. S., with iron and fish to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Maggie, McFadden, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Thomas Ware, Abdell, 10 days from Jackson, N. C., with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr John Beatty, Price, from Portsmouth, with old iron to Hart & Co.
Schr Trenton, Martin, from New York via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr John B. Conner (new), 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr H. J. Holway, Thompson, from Boston.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, from New London.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Quincy Point.
Schr Transport, Crowley, from Egg Harbor.
Steamer Claymont, Platt, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mentor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Admiral, Haesloop, hence, at Bremerhaven 5th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 21st inst.
Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 20th instant.
Barque Providence, Coalfleet, cleared at New York 21st inst., for Cork for orders, via Philadelphia.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, cleared at Portland 20th inst., for Matanzas.
Brig James B. Kirby, Bernard, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 19th inst.
Brig Susan E. Prescott, hence for Boston, sailed from New London 19th inst.
Schrs A. T. Rowland, Rowland, and Eliza B. Emery, Young, both from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Wm. B. McShain, Christy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 18th inst.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, cleared at Charleston 18th inst. for Georgetown, S. C., and Philadelphia.
Steamer Susan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hartford 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been placed about 20 fathoms NW. of the wreck of a vessel (name unknown), sunk in Kingroad, Bristol Channel.

The buoy lies in 2½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:

Avon lighthouse tower, twice its height, open north of Blaise Castle, E. by S. ¾ S.
Firefly Buoy, W. by N. ¾ N., distant 3-10ths mile.
Flatness Buoy, E. by N. ¾ N., distant 2-10ths mile.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary,
Trinity House, London, Nov. 4, 1868.

FURNITURE, ETC.

I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of

FURNITURE,

Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.

These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwf1mrp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmw3mop PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign o the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 26m

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS, for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city, and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $6·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 26, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets, which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 23m WM. T. HOPKINS.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
to London	105	to London	35
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 0¾

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¾

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf			Leaves South Trenton.		
Saturday, Nov.	21,	don't go	Saturday, Nov.	21,	8 A. M
Monday,	" 23,	7 A. M	Monday,	" 23,	11 A. M
Tuesday,	" 24,	7½ A. M	Tuesday,	" 24,	11½ A. M
Wed'day,	" 25,	8 A. M	Wed'day,	" 25,	12½ M.
Thursday,	" 26,	8 A. M	Thursday,	" 26,	12 M.
Friday,	" 27,	9 A. M	Friday,	" 27,	1 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.

FARE 10 CTS.

The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12t

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1¾ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM, with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 1

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M. 9 1

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.

The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
11 1¾p] Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of [5 29¾
FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 18, 1868. }

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, November 30, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Lincoln Depot, a quantity of Quartermaster's stores no longer required by the Department, consisting in part of—

25 Horses,
50 Mules
200 Army Wagons,
110 Wagon Wheels,
50 Ambulance Wheels,
1 Shingle Machine,
5 Circular Saws,
100 King Bolts,
160 Tongue Chains,
50 0 Open Links,
26 Wagon Jacks,
3 Carts,
5 Ambulances,
1 Dead Horse Dray,
5,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,
5,000 lbs. Steel, do.
5,000 lbs. Rope, do.
25,000 lbs. H and M Shoes, assorted,
20,000 feet Oak and Ash Lumber,
200 Wagon Wheel Boxes,
600 Ambulance Wheel Boxes,
4,000 S Hooks.

together with a quantity of articles rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of Brushes, Lanterns, Harness, Whips, Chairs, Files, Bedsteads, etc.

Attention is especially called to the high class of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel, A. Q. M.,
11 20 6t Acting Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

19 iron-brass guns, various calibres.
1,419,000 pounds of shot, shell, etc.
8411 muskets, carbines, rifles, etc., various models.
90,000 pounds of gunpowder.
31,775 lots of infantry accoutrements.
4748 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427 saddles.
715 curb bridles.
404 watering bridles.
422 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel CRISPIN, U. S. A., Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BENET,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.,
11 21 6t] Commanding.
Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Nov. 14, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public auction, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

Small arms, various models,
Horse Equipments,
Parts of Artillery Bits,
Accoutrements,
Parts of Arms, various models,
Old Tools,
Borax,
Old Rope,
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast,
Machinery,
Scraps Steel,
Old Grindstones,
Gun Stocks, various stages,
Old Vices,
Lot Window Frames,
Sash and Blinds,
1 Mowing Machine,
Horse Carts,
Tallow,
1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.

J. R. McGINNESS,
11 20 fmw6t Brevet Major Commanding.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH MEDICAL WORKS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 722 SANSOM Street, will close out the entire stock of Medical Books, mostly London editions of good authors, at less than cost, comprising the Sydenham Society's issues, John Churchill's publications, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, some excellent French works, etc. etc., to which the attention of physicians is requested.

Books imported to order promptly in six weeks, at
10 6¾ THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
5 28¾ PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24¾

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
COMBINATION COMPANY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868.

Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION SECURED SEATS for the ENTIRE TWELVE NIGHTS, including TWO MATINEES, ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS.

Secured seats for either the SIX ITALIAN or SIX GERMAN Opera nights and ONE MATINEE, only SEVEN DOLLARS.

The office for subscriptions now open at CHAS. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT St.

The REGULAR SALE for any nights will commence THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, at Charles Trumpler's, and at the Academy of Music. 11 23 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA,
BY H. J. BYRON,
In four acts, entitled
BLOW FOR BLOW.
BLOW FOR BLOW.
BLOW FOR BLOW.

Now running in London to crowded houses.
SENORA F. CARFANO in two characters.
The cast will include the members of the
NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY.

John Drummond	Mr. J. B. Studley
Dr. Grace	Mr. J. B. Roberts
Josiah Craddock	Mr. E. L. Tilton
Lieutenant Linden	Mr. E. F. Thorne
Charley Spreggs	Mr. J. T. Ward
Mr. Bolder	Mr. J. W. Jennings
Mr. Kennard	Mr. Willis Page
Mildred Craddock, Alice Retheri k, }	Senora Carfano
Kitty Webber	Miss Bessie Sudlow
Lady Ethel Linden	Miss Leonie Arlington

This play has been pronounced by the English press to be the best ever written by this gifted author.

THURSDAY (Thanksgiving Day),
A GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY—"BLOW FOR BLOW" MATINEE.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, Inauguration of a Grand Equestrian Performance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THANKSGIVING WEEK. FULL HOUSES.
LAST WEEK OF THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
EVERY NIGHT BUT SATURDAY.
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.

Thanksgiving afternoon (Thursday), only Matinee of "Lancashire Lass."

Saturday night, BENEFIT OF BARTON HILL.

Two new pieces

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 23,
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Shakespeare's tragedy, in five acts, of
KING LEAR.

King Lear	Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Edgar	Mr. George H. Clarke

Tuesday—GLADIATOR. Wednesday—JACK CADE.
Thursday (Thanksgiving afternoon)—A Grand Performance at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7·30.
Lessee and Manager..........J. C. GREGORY
THE NEW PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
A POSITIVE SUCCESS. CROWDED NIGHTLY.

To-night, "Giant Heads and Dwarf Bodies," three Flying Men of Air, Dancing Shadows, Love in a Tub, Mad'lle Gertrude's Circus, Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies. Mad'lle Augusta. Grand Corps de Ballet, Little Bessie, Five Brothers, Barry Carter, The Gathering of the Clans. 100 Artists participating in a splendid bill.

THANKSGIVING Day and Saturday, MATINEE.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 11 23 t

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.

Mr. Max Strakosch with pleasure announces the first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 25 and 27,
at 8 P. M.
AND IN ONE KELLOGG MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28 at 2 P. M.

In order to make these entertainments the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the Manager has engaged the eminent Piano Virtuosa, M'LLE ALIDA TOPP, who, in conjunction with SIGNOR LOTTI, Primo Tenore; SIGNOR PETRILLI, Primo Baritone, and HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist, will assist Miss Kellogg at these Concerts.

Musical Director..........HERR WM. GROSSCURTH

Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

Seats may be secured for either performance, commencing Saturday, November 21, at 9 A. M., at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 7¼. Concert to commence at 8 P. M. Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 11 16 tf

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
ONLY TWO MORE EVENINGS,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Nov. 23 and 24,
LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST.

Secure seats at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street.

N. B.—Blind Tom will perform Wednesday, Nov. 25, at NORRISTOWN; Friday, Nov. 27, at MANAYUNK; and at GERMANTOWN on Saturday, Nov. 28. 11 23 2t

BLIND TOM, BLIND TOM,
AT CONCERT HALL,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON and EVENING,
THURSDAY, Nov. 26.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF THE
WONDERFUL NEGRO-BOY PIANIST.

Admission, afternoon	50 cents
Children, "	35 cents
Evening admission	50 and 75 cents

Seats may be secured at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, or at the Hall on Thursday morning.

Matinee at 2½ o'clock. 11 21 4t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

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Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
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OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

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M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
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Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
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9 5 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

L. T. WILSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 2 mwf1mr

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

American and Foreign Governments.

THE nation has emerged so triumphantly from the severe trials to which it has recently been subjected, that all doubts in regard to the perpetuity of republicanism should be forever dismissed. No man who comprehends what the citizens of the United States have suffered and achieved during the last eight years can honestly question the capacity of the American people for self-government. Compelled to grapple suddenly with the most momentous issues, they have decided bravely and wisely, despite innumerable appeals to their baser instincts, to their fears, their sordid interests, their dread of death, and their pride of race. Left free as the winds to declare for war or peace, and for taxation or repudiation, they have voluntarily chosen the nobler part, disdaining present ease and safety at the price of national disintegration and dishonor, and in spite of partial mistakes they have substantially achieved the great ends at which they aimed, and nobly atoned for the error of making Andrew Johnson Vice-President in 1864 by choosing as President in 1868 the foremost soldier of the age, and the man whose pre-eminent fitness to administer the Government is universally recognized. Other nations have scarcely yet ventured to grapple with the problems we have long since solved, and few would dare to submit their institutions to the scrutiny which perpetually awaits American laws and constitutions. England trying, for the first time, an electoral system that approaches universal suffrage. It is hedged round, however, with restrictions which would not be tolerated in this country for a moment. Although the pecuniary qualification has been greatly reduced, it still exists in a modified form, which will exclude a considerable number of persons of the legal age. All voting, too, is still *viva voce*, John Bright's efforts to establish the American system of voting by ballot having proved fruitless. As every tenant must openly disclose his preferences in the presence of his landlord, free suffrage becomes impossible, as land-owners exercise a potent influence over the occupants of their domains. Suffrage is not only restricted in regard to the number of persons who exercise it, and the mode of voting, but also in regard to the officers to be elected. Here every important public officer is chosen by the people. There, only members of the House of Commons are voted for, and a hereditary monarch and a hereditary House of Lords may interpose many obstacles to the triumph of the will of the majority after it is constitutionally expressed. And yet, with the single exception of Switzerland, Great Britain possesses the most liberal Government in the Old World; and continental monarchs are as much afraid of the establishment of the English system within their dominions as the English aristocracy are of the establishment of republicanism in Great Britain. In France, Napoleon tolerates universal suffrage subject to police and military supervision, but he converts this privilege into a mockery by prohibiting free discussions of public affairs. He has recently issued the outrageous edict that no newspaper shall be permitted to print articles relating to the extent of his constitutional power. Theoretically, despotism could go no further; and if the people are never to be warned when their rights are invaded, and the right of Napoleon to exercise his own sweet will to an unlimited extent is never to be questioned, there can be no intelligent or useful expression of public sentiment at the polls. France, with all her mighty energies, is held in the iron grasp of an imperial and imperious master, and the golden opportunities which her citizens have enjoyed at different periods to realize their aspirations for liberty have all been wasted. Spain is now in the throes of a new revolution, and although she has banished her profligate queen, it is scarcely probable that the throne will long remain vacant. Already it is eagerly sought by the representatives of other Spanish dynasties, and the best hope of the people seems to be that a constitutional monarchy will be established, and that a few important reformations will be effected. While the King of Prussia has practically enlarged his boundaries, his triumph was achieved by a most audacious defiance of the action of the Prussian Chambers and a flagrant violation of the constitution. The Austrian monarch is taking his first lessons in constitutional monarchy as a penance for the blunders which eventuated in the mortifying defeats of Austrian power at Solferino and Sadowa. Russia and Turkey do not even pretend to possess any higher type of government than a despotism pure and simple. South America is the perpetual victim of warring factions or crushing despotism. In Asia and Africa even the rudiments of free government are practically unknown. In this country alone does the government of the people for the people prevail on an extensive scale, and the nation can proudly point to the result of the experiment here instituted as a noble and complete vindication of its wisdom.

"Let Us Have Peace!"

THE Pennsylvania Peace Society held their annual meeting in this city last week. The society is as insignificant in point of numbers as it is impracticable in its ideas. But neither of those circumstances deters its members [illegible] their annual pow-wow, at which [illegible] set forth the barbarities and inhumanity of war in the most vivid colorings, and to lament the fact that, while their annual contributions towards the cause of universal peace seldom exceed $150, the warlike budget of each of the great powers of the world is counted by millions.

The most noticeable action taken by these eccentric advocates of a state of affairs which will be utterly impossible for centuries to come was upon the Indian question. A memorial to Congress was adopted, eulogizing the "noble Red Man," recounting the wrongs which he has suffered at the hands of his pale-faced brethren, and demanding that a radical change of our Indian policy shall be immediately inaugurated. While we heartily second this demand, as we have done elsewhere to-day, we are obliged to confess that our admiration for the "noble qualities of courage, faith, manhood, strength, freedom, recognition of a great Controlling Spirit, and veneration for their fathers and for the good everywhere," is not so excessively developed as to lead us to respond affirmatively to the query propounded by the peace people:—"May we not even gain much from them for our own improvement?"

The peace people declare that "it is cheaper to feed than to fight them, and more humane to love than to hate them." In this abstract idea we heartily concur. But when we are compelled, as at present, both to feed and to fight them, the question of the comparative cheapness of the two policies is quite immaterial. The report of Lieutenant-General Sherman, recently submitted to the Executive of the United States, is the most exhaustive *résumé* of the Indian question that we have lately seen, and it shows conclusively that the war which the noble savages are at present waging against us is entirely without provocation, brought about by a course on our part in harmony with the demands of the peace advocates—the withdrawal of our troops from a portion of the Indian country. This was interpreted by the savages as an indication of fear, and forthwith they started on the war-path, hoping thereby to force the Government into an entire abandonment of the Plains. That the peace advocates have not read General Sherman's account of the wanton barbarities of the savages, we are convinced, by finding in their memorial the following paragraph:—

> "'Lieutenant Cusack overtakes the Apaches, killing and wounding a number, and destroying their winter supplies.' What diabolical inhumanity and wanton indiscretion—'destroying their winter supplies'—at the very time when they are most needed, and with the knowledge that the American people have hearts too full of sympathy not to unite to restore what their very armies thus ruthlessly destroy!"

This cry of "Peace! peace! when there is no peace," and can be no peace, either in the Indian country or among nations claiming to be civilized, until the causes of war are themselves removed, is the sheerest nonsense. While there are, among the peace advocates, a few persons who are sincere and disinterested, we strongly suspect that the greater proportion of them are prompted solely by the desire to appear in print. Perhaps it will do no harm, save to themselves, to let them have their fill of it.

The "Hand-in-Hand" Business.

THE great gathering at the up-town Wigwam in this city, during the month of August, 1866, was inaugurated by Massachusetts and South Carolina entering the building "arm in arm." The incident was well conceived, from the sensational point of view, and answered its purpose, at the time, of arousing a great deal of enthusiasm. But it was a mere trick of broken-down politicians from the North and unrepentent Rebels from the South, who hoped, by their unholy alliance, to get control of the flesh-pots for a considerable period. There was no more hearty accord in it than there would have been in Webster and Hayne leaving the Senate Chamber arm in arm, after the great rhetorical tilt between them in 1830; or in Sumner and Bully Brooks embracing, just before the caning which the latter administered to the former, previous to the war. It was worse than a trick—it was a conspiracy against the integrity of the Union and the cause of liberty, justice, and truth, having Andrew Johnson for its central figure, and Henry J. Raymond for the man of dirty work. If it meant anything, it meant a coalition between Rebels who had sustained an ignominious and overwhelming defeat on the field of battle, and the Copperhead wing of the Democratic party, which had exerted itself throughout the war to embarrass the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. A few men of honest intention and patriotic motives, such as General Dix, were entrapped by the conspirators, but they soon penetrated the thin disguise and forsook the alliance before they were wholly contaminated. Although the Wigwam Convention was barren of results directly, it was the starting point of the second rebellion, which culminated at Tammany Hall last July, when Vallandigham forced the Democratic nomination on Horatio Seymour and Seymour on the Democratic party, while Wade Hampton blocked out the platform and selected its material. From this stage in the conspiracy to its final overthrow there was but one step, and that was taken on the 3d of November, when General Grant was elected President by the largest majority on the popular vote ever received by any Presidential aspirant.

The opening episode of the Wigmam Convention, which has led us into this train of thought, was recalled by our encountering the following doggerel lines, constituting the chorus to the campaign song of a Louisiana colored glee club, doubtless of Democratic tendencies:—

"O rags! and bags!
Shall vanish from the land!
When we and our old masters
Go marching hand in hand."

The "hand-in-hand" business is not less interesting than was the "arm-in-arm" episode. The latter failed, however, because it was, to all intents and purposes, merely an attempt to revive the Rebellion under a new and less obnoxious name. If the "hand-in-hand" experiment is to be continued as it has been begun in Louisiana and some other Southern States, it will fail likewise. On the 3d of November it worked admirably as far as "our old masters" were concerned. They went to the polls and voted solidly for Seymour and Blair, for repudiation and revolution. So did a few of the poor, deluded negroes; but such of them only as went "marching hand-in-hand" with their old masters, to vote, at their dictation and on peril of their lives, with the party whose success meant death, destruction, and damnation to all their race.

If the experiment is to be continued in this fashion, we repeat that it will fail—that it must fail. The platform on which General Grant was carried into the Presidential chair was the platform of "Peace," and that platform can be inaugurated only by a prompt and summary termination to the system of persecution and proscription which, under the auspices of the Hampton-Democracy, has made a negro's life in the Southern States worth less to him and to the country than the life of an unclean beast. To bring about a different state of affairs, less disgraceful to the nation at large and more merciful to both races in the South, is the task which awaits President Grant and the Forty-first Congress. Before their lease of power begins, Andrew Johnson and the Fortieth Congress are interposed during a period of three months. Congress is faithful to its trust, and has given abundant proof of its stern patriotism and unwavering devotion to the cause of justice and liberty. Andrew Johnson, encouraged by the "arm-in-arm" episode of August, 1866, has shown himself to be anything and everything but what is desirable and in accordance with the sentiments of a vast majority of the people. Will he continue in his stubborn and disloyal ways, or will he accept the verdict of the people, join hands with Congress, and leave President Grant and the Forty-first Congress but little or nothing to accomplish, save the more thorough harmonizing of the heterogeneous elements of our population? In three months he can undo much of the evil he has done since the hand of an assassin made him the arbiter of our destinies. If he will but make a serious attempt at pacification, he will retire from the Presidency in much better odor than did James Buchanan or Franklin Pierce. If he does not make such an attempt, he may yet possibly retire from office before the 4th of March next.

A Suicidal Indian Policy.

THE New York *Times* proposes what it doubtless regards as a complete and satisfactory solution of the vexatious Indian question. "To make our westward course among the poor aboriginies more easy, effective, and creditable to ourselves," says the *Times*, "we should use those Indian chiefs as our paid officers, wearing our colors at the head of their own native regiments, doing our work, and becoming good citizens in process of time." The *Times* justifies this proposition by a historical citation, and thinks our success would be as great as was that of Lord Chatham, when he removed the discontent of the Scottish Highlanders by taking them into the British service, "plumes, tartans, and all."

This parallel, however, we are inclined to regard as a weak one. The difference between the customs and national idiosyncracies of the English and the Highlanders was comparatively insignificant, in comparison with that which exists between the whites and the Indians of this country. In Great Britain a national antipathy alone was to be overcome. The Highlanders, although not the gentlest and most refined of people, were far from being cutthroats and horse-thieves by instinct and habit. It is not only an antipathy of races, engendered and fostered by centuries of cruelty and oppression, that we are required to overcome in our treatment of the aboriginal tribes of this country. Almost every attempt that has been made, honestly and systematically, to adapt the North American Indian to the civilization of Europe has proved an utter failure. In a few straggling instances it has been successful, but on such a limited scale that the result is of no moment. The pure-blooded Indian can not be civilized, in the mass, after the fashion of the nineteenth century. At one time it might have been possible, but the unjust treatment to which the whole race has been subjected at the hands of the whites, taken in connection with their nomadic habits and their antipathy to the restraining influences of civilized life, has rendered it impracticable, notwithstanding its great desirability, both as a guarantee of justice in the future and a reparation for wrongs inflicted in the past.

The sooner this fact is recognized in all projected reforms of our Indian policy, the better will it be for both races. The universal arming of the Indian tribes might secure their favor for a time, but so soon as their real or imaginary grievances should get the better of their vain love of show and intense passion for pomp and parade, the old conflict would be resumed, on a better footing, as far as the Indians are concerned, than ever in the past. To set loose upon the almost boundless plains of the Far West whole regiments of armed and disciplined (?) Indians would be the most suicidal policy that could be adopted, as matters now stand. An entire change in our Indian policy is certainly needed, the first step in which should be the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This course would put an end to the wholesale robbery and corruption which have so long disgraced the nation in its dealings with the tribes, and which has been, and will remain, as long as it is permitted to continue, the source of all the discontent which prevails among them, as well as of their warfare upon the whites and among themselves. Lieutenant-General Sherman, in his recent report recounting the outrages perpetrated by the savages during the past four months, regards this transfer of the Indian Bureau as an indispensable measure, and the only way in which the recommendations of the Peace Commissioners can be effectually carried out.

Murder.

THE city was startled this morning by the intelligence that a most foul murder had been committed last evening, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets. The utmost excitement now prevails on the subject, and the scene of the terrible deed has been visited by a throng of people during the morning anxious to learn all the particulars. There is no doubt but that the guilty parties have been discovered, and, shocking to relate, the perpetrators of the deed are the near relatives of the murdered woman. Our local columns will be found to contain full particulars of this diabolical outrage, and from the facts already brought to light, it is evident that a lust for wealth, and a desire to obtain possession of property which did not rightly belong to them, inspired a husband to conspire with his wife for the murder of her own mother. The parties to this affair have hitherto moved in respectable society, and, considering all the circumstances, this murder is one of the most horrible that has ever been committed in Philadelphia. The murderer, and, from present appearances, his scarcely less guilty wife, were taken almost in the very act, with their hands still reeking with the blood of their victim; and there is little doubt but that retributive justice, swift and sure, will be visited upon them for their crime.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held at the Academy of Music, on TUESDAY EVENING next, November 24, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of New York; Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church Washington square; Rev. WARREN RANDOLPH, D. D., of the Fifth Baptist Church; Rev. C. H. PAYNE, of the Arch Street M. E. Church; and others. 11 21 2t

☞ ANNIVERSARY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—TENTH BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. L. SPENCER KENNARD), EIGHTH street, above Green, on MONDAY EVENING 23d instant. Addresses by Rev. C. COLLINS, Rev. P. A. CUNNINGHAM, RENE GUILLOU, Esq., and others. Choice Music upon the occasion. Young Men are cordially invited. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. 11 21 2t*

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held This Evening, at 8 o'clock. Essay by the Rev J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D.
Question for Discussion—"Should non Professors of Religion Teach in our Sabbath Schools?"
Vocal and instrumental music. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,
Dr. David Roberts,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,
Dr. B. Winterbottom,
Dr. Louis Jack,
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,
Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. Edw. Townsend,
and many others.

Respectfully,
Dr. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mwf13t Office, No 1027 WALNUT Street.

☞ THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH,
and they certainly do that without pain. Some 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
11 9 mwf13t Below Eighth.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 3 30t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 228 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mw19t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

☞ ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair. The latter after short usage becomes matted and hard, while the former always retains its elasticity and can be used again after having been in use for years. 8 3 mwf§

GRANT AND THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

Says General Grant,
"Let us have peace!
I wish that you fellows
Would hurry, and cease
Writing me letters
For office to hold,
Or I'll certainly leave you
Out in the cold!"

Says General Grant
To General Badeau,
"My General, dear,
I wish you would go
And put in the fire
Those letters to me
From people who hanker
Officials to be."

Says General Grant
To the public at large,
"You ought to buy Clothing
At moderate charge;
My Administration,
My Cabinet all,
Will advise the whole nation
To deal at BROWN HALL."

'Tis the soundest advice! For Clothes neat and nice the public will go, and they won't be slow, if they want office, or if they don't; whether they'll get it, or whether they won't; whether they're on or off the right track, folk must have Clothing on their back.
BUY YOUR CLOTHES OF
The public's friends and fellow-citizens,

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tp PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Have Removed from No. 16 South THIRD Street to
THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING,
S. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON LONDON, FRANKFORT, PARIS, ETC.

We issue Letters of Credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available for travellers' use throughout the world.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
S. W. CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
11 14 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLARK & BIDDLE
WISHING TO CLOSE OUT THEIR
PRESENT STOCK
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
Will Offer their Entire Assortment
at such Prices as will insure
RAPID SALES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
11 21 mwslm4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
HOLIDAY GOODS!

SHERIFF'S SALE!
SHERIFF'S SALE!

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Having purchased the entire stock of
A First-Class Fancy Goods Store at a Forced Sale,
WILL HAVE ARRANGED ON
TUESDAY MORNING, November 24,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

Consisting of Elegant Vases, Marble Groups Bisque Groups, Toilet Sets, Card Baskets, Bisque Figures, Bronze Figures, French Wallets, Ladies Companions, Gents' Shaving Companions; Elegant Heavy Corded Silk Shopping Bags, Assorted Colors etc.; Cigar Stands, Jewel Boxes, Gents' Wallets, etc. etc.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK.
LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
11 23 3t PHILADELPHIA.

GRAPES.

WHITE GRAPES.
Beautiful Clusters for the Table, only 50 Cents Per Pound.
ALSO,
NEW PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS, PECAN NUTS AND WALNUTS.
FINE LARGE LAYER RAISINS, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
NEW FIGS, AND PRUNELLAS, HAVANA ORANGES, AND WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 9 41 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 61u

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS.
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
Stock and Gold Brokers.
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
R. GLENDINNING JR. [4 3]8p JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS
N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
R. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15wfm§

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Arrival at Washington of a Revenue Cutter---Interesting Information from Alaska.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of a Revenue Cutter.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The steam revenue cutter Wayander, Captain J. W. White, has just returned to San Francisco from a summer's cruise to Alaska, besides visiting many points of interest and importance south of the Aleutian Islands, already comparatively well known.

The chief object specially in view was successfully accomplished in visiting the important and valuable Islands of St. Paul and St. George and the coasts of Behring's Sea. Much interesting information has been thus procured. South of the Aleutian Islands coal has been discovered in numerous ocations along the coast, of good quality. The Indians have been visited at various points, and found well disposed and peaceful, even those from whom difficulty had been expected. A number of valuable harbors not laid down on the charts, have been visited and described with such accuracy as was possible, consistently with the rapidity of movement necessary to accomplish the widely separated objects in view.

Movements of Mr. Colfax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Speaker Colfax lef with his bride this morning for New York.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 24½. Flour quiet, steady, and firm, but not quotably higher. Corn firm; new, 95@$1; yellow Southern, $1·08@1·09. Oats dull at 70@72c. Rye dull, and quotations are nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $28·50. Bacon firm; shoulders 14½@15c.; rib sides, 18¼@18½c.; clear sides, 18¾c.; hams, 20c. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	124¾	Toledo & Wab.	57⅛
N.Y. and E. R.	42	Mil. & St. Paul R.	67¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	99¼	Adams Express	48⅝
Mich.S.and N. I. R.	88⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26⅝
Cle. and Pitt.R.	87⅝	U. S. Express Co.	46
Chi. and N. W. com.	85	Tenn. 6s, new	68
Chi. and N.W.pref.	87¼	Gold	134⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	107	Market firm.	
Pitts. F. W.&Chi.R.	110		

CITY ITEMS.

MENS', YOUTHS', BOYS' and Children's Clothing, Ready-made; finest assortment in the city; also, Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BEAUTY, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE
in a New Style Overcoat for Gents.
LOUIS THE FIFTH,
OR
THE PROFESSIONAL OVERCOAT.

A combination of the double-breasted SACK COAT and SPANISH CLOAK, the most beautiful and graceful garment ever offered for gentlemen's wear. Two Styles. Cut by
FAIRCHILD, PRINCIPAL CUTTER AT
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

REVOLT IN THE INTERIOR.—When the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumaceous, the bowels disordered, the brain confused, and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if you would restore quiet, regularity, and harmony to the action of these important organs. A large proportion of the complaints to which the human family are subject originate in indigestion. For this distressing malady, and parent of innumerable ailments as distressing as itself, the BITTERS are the only article proved by experience to be a universal and unfailing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspepsia and biliousness that they first obtained *prestige* twenty years ago, it is now well understood, both by the public and the medical profession, that their curative properties take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections, fever and ague and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure, etc., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The feeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the BITTERS exactly the article they need to fortify and sustain them.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GOOD COATS FOR $8.
☞Good Coats for $10.
☞Good Coats for $12.
☞Good Coats for $14.
☞Good Coats for $16.
☞Good Coats for $18.
☞Good Coats for $20.
☞Good Coats for $22.
☞Good Coats for $25.
☞Good Coats for $30.
Chesterfield
Sacks and
Frocks.
Good Pants, $4·00.
Good Pants, $5·00.
Good Pants, $6·00.
Good Pants, $7·00.
Good Pants, $8·00.
Good Pants, $9·00.
Good Pants, $10·00.
☞Good Vests for $2·00.
☞Good Vests for $2·50.
☞Good Vests for $3·00.
☞Good Vests for $3·00.
☞Good Vests for $3·50.
☞Good Vests for $4·00.
☞Good Vests for $5·00.
Fall Overcoats, $7·50.
Fall Overcoats, $9·00.
Fall Overcoats, $10·00.
Fall Overcoats, $12·50.
Fall Overcoats, $15·00.
Fall Overcoats, $18·00.
Fall Overcoats, $20·00.
Fall Overcoats, $25·00.
☞Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20.
☞Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20.
☞Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20.
☞Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20.

Immense assortment Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing—best we ever had, and Prices more reasonable than ever. A call solicited whether ready to purchase or not. Custom Department to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

JONES' EXCHANGE HOTEL, DOCK STREET, BELOW THIRD.—This old-established and favorite hotel, refitted, remodelled, and refurnished throughout, will open to-morrow, Nov. 24. The new proprietors, Messrs. McCabe & Co., lately of the La Pierre House, invite their friends and the public generally to their opening.

FURS.—Removed to No. 510–516.—Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Royal Ermine, Dark Squirrel, etc. of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 516 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call. JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays. Furs altered and repaired.

GOOD COAL, CHEAP.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance, it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 957,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

INDIGESTION.—Very many persons are constant sufferers from indigestion, and consequent debility: particularly those of sedentary habits and delicate females. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are an all-sufficient antidote to their ailings and debility. Give them a judicious trial. Sold by Druggists.

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Sold everywhere.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals, domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

MARRIED.

SCHOLFIELD—MARSHALL.—On the 21st instant, at St. Philip's Church, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, Esq., to Miss VIRGINIA MARSHALL, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

KENNEDY.—On the 21st instant, ELLEN LAURA KENNEDY, daughter of Charles E. and Catherine Ann Kennedy, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Union street between Myrtle and Hutton streets, and between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, north of Lancaster pike, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

LORD.—At St. Louis, Missouri, Sunday, November 15, the Honorable CHARLES B. LORD, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of St. Louis. ***

WOOD.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Stephen Wood, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1322 Hancock street, above Thompson, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Michael's, and Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,
11 21 6t PHILADELPHIA.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.

Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
11 20 fmw10trp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

NOTICE.
To Purchasers, Sellers, or Users of Buttonhole Sewing Machines.

The Commissioner of Patents having extended my Patent against the opposition of the President of the American Buttonhole Sewing Machine Company, therefore, all purchasers purchasing, using or selling Buttonhole Sewing Machines, containing my patented Shuttle Carrier, are hereby notified that they will be held directly responsible for damages unless licensed by me.
11 23 mwf6trp CHAS. PARHAM.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Our Stock is Large.
None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET Street,
11 18 mwslm Above Sixth.

I. GUTHMAN & CO
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT FOR
Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses,
SELLING OFF AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11 21 3t No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS, No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at HENRY IVENS',
11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKINGS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
624 PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of
FURNITURE
at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.
I have this day made a reduction of TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. in the prices of my Fine Custom-made Boots and Shoes for gentlemen's wear. The latest styles always on hand in different measures, so that a ready fit may be obtained.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw† ABOVE CHESNUT.

OPERA GLASSES.
A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY OPERA GLASSES
JUST RECEIVED.
New Styles in Pearl, Fancy, and Morocco Cases
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
OPTICIAN,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street.
11 18 fmw6trp PHILADELPHIA.

~~Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote.~~
~~WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. Is entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured. Price Fifty Cents per box. Post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.~~
~~TESTIMONIALS.~~
~~POSTMASTER'S TESTIMONY.—I received a box of Burton's Antidote from Rev. J. M. Poulton, and find it an effectual cure. S. GATSHALL, Connotton, Harrison Co., Ohio.~~
~~FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. The one received has done its work surely. O. T. EDGAR.~~
~~FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.~~
~~A BANKER'S TESTIMONY. — Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it. W. MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.~~
~~A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS. Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.~~
~~FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed. WM. L. WAIT, JR.~~
~~FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLAYER, Editor.~~
~~FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.~~
~~[*Trademark × Copyrighted.*]~~
Address orders to Geo. W. Dougherty, at Trenwith's Fancy Goods Store, 614 Chestnut St.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVING,
PER LAST STEAMER,
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,
A FRESH INVOICE
OF
VELVETEENS.
ATTENTION IS SPECIALLY DIRECTED TO THESE GOODS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 21 2t PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.
We will open on Monday a Large Lot of BLACK GOODS, obtained at a great loss to the importer, and which we will consequently sell very much lower than the regular prices. We will also offer some of our own Goods in Store at the same proportional reduction in prices, among which are—
Poplin Pekin, reduced from $1·25 to 75.
Fantasie, reduced from 1·50 to 87½.
Biarritz, reduced from 1·25 to 87½.
Biarritz, reduced from 1·50 to 1·00.
French Poplin, reduced from 2·00 to 1·50.
French Poplin, reduced from 2·50 to 2·00.
SATIN LAINE, EPINGLINES, ETC.
ALSO,
Chinchilla Cloths, reduced from $4·00 to 2·50
Beavers, reduced from 7·00 to 5·00
Hemstitched Hdkfs., reduced from 25 to 12½c.
Hemstitched Hdkfs., reduced from 31 to 18c.
PERKINS,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
11 20 6t PHILADELPHIA

HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
ONLY THIRTY DOLLARS FOR A MOIRE ANTIQUE DRESS OT SUPERB QUALITY!
ON MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 23,
WE SHALL OFFER
PURE SILK MOIRE ANTIQUES,
ELEGANT QUALITY, AT $3·00 PER YARD!
It is only necessary to observe that
THIS GRADE AND WIDTH
Has not been sold heretofore UNDER SIX DOLLARS!
HAMRICK & COLE,
11 21 sm2. No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

HAMRICK & COLE.
SPECIAL CARD!
In order to prepare space for an unusually ELEGANT DISPLAY of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Now in port, and about to arrive, we shall exhibit, from this date to December 10,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER PUT FORTH IN
GENERAL DRY GOODS!
We have determined to carry the smallest possible portion of our MAGNIFICENT STOCK after January 1
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
11 21 7t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm‡

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of textures in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

A REVOLUTION
IN THE
DRY GOODS TRADE
Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
"One-Half their Former Prices,"
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."
THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,
Outranks the suppositious bargains fulsomely promised by
"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."
THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catchpenny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
Will be found to pervade all the stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

713 N. TENTH, ABOVE COATES. 715
H. STEEL & SON.
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
NO OLD STOCK OF POOR STYLES, BUT NEW AND CHOICE GOODS OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS, CLOSING OUT AT FROM 30 TO 50 CENTS BELOW COST.
A fine opportunity for persons about purchasing
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
As we have a large assortment of the newest styles of Dress Goods, that will make very suitable and acceptable presents.
COLORED SILKS AT $1·50, REDUCED FROM $2.
Colored Silks at $1·75, reduced from $2·25.
19-INCH "EAGLE" SILKS AT $2, REDUCED FROM $2·50.
Colored Corded Silks, at $2·00, reduced from $2·75.
25 in. Col'd Corded Silks, at $2·50, " 4·00.
36 in. Col'd Taffeta Silks, at $2·50, " 3·50.
BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS AT LOW PRICES.
All wool French Poplins, 65c. to $1·50.
Silk and Wool Poplins, $1·25 to $3.
Dress Goods of every variety, 12½c. to $3.
BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.
BROWN ASTRACHAN,
WHITE ASTRACHANS.
SCARLET BEAVERS.
WHITE CLOTHS.
LIGHT BLUE CLOTHS.
LIGHT CHINCHILLAS.
A large assortment of styles and qualities of
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,
AND WOOLLEN SHAWLS,
AT GREALY REDUCED PRICES. 11

BONA FIDE REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
Not in a few isolated articles, like our Chesnut Street Competitors,
BUT IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CLOAKING VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
VELVETEENS,
Broche, Paisley, and Blanket
Long and Square Shawls.
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 wfm1mrp ABOVE MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS, WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS
Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1853.)

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Especially Adapted to this Season,
Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values
During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
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SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.

Last evening the fourth of a series of sermons to young men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, was preached by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., pastor of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. The pews leading from the middle aisle of that large and beautiful church were reserved for gentlemen, and some time previous to the commencement of the services every seat in the house, including galleries, was occupied, and the aisles and every available space crowded. The distinguished pastor of the West Arch delivered his sermon in his usual eloquent and attractive style, as follows, taking for his subject:—

'*Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man.*"—1 Kings ii, 2.

These spirit-stirring words, my young brethren, were originally addressed to a very remarkable young man by a most distinguished person, on a very memorable occasion. They are no less than the dying words of David, the King and Psalmist of Israel, addressed to his son and successor, Solomon. The sacred writer informs us that the days of David drew nigh that he should die, and he charged Solomon his son, saying:—"I go the way of all the earth; be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man." "Show thyself a man!" How brief and yet how comprehensive! I know not how the intense solicitude of a dying parent could have found a fitter utterance. The dying king looked upon his noble son, standing there in the bloom and beauty of his youth, in all the freshness and vigor of life's morning, and as he thought of the great responsibilities that were soon to rest upon him, of the great expectations that were centring in him, of the sublime opportunity that was afforded him, and the glorious destiny that was opening before him; and as he thought, also, of the perils and difficulties that environed him, his heart was too full for lengthy utterance, and he could only say: "Be thou strong, therefore, and show thyself a man!"

My dear young brethren, in responding to the request of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, that I would address a discourse this evening particularly to young men, I could think of no sentence or sentiment among the vast number of wise, good, timely, fitly-spoken sayings with which this divine volume abounds, more suitable to my auditors and the interesting and soul-quickening circumstances that surround them than these last brief but earnest words of the great king to his princely son.

Indeed, my friends, the text is but a comprehensive and just expression of the whole spirit and letter of God's Word in all its appeals and admonitions, directions and promises, wooings and warnings to young men. That they may "be strong" in principle, in purpose, and in character, and that they may show themselves men, is the perfect will of God concerning them. Yes, that they may be true men! That they may take manly views of life. That they may adopt manly principles of action. That they may perform manly deeds; and through these things cultivate a manly character: and thus by a manly career secure a manly destiny. This is the conclusion of the whole matter. I say that they may take manly views of life, of its exalted duties, of its solemn responsibilities, of its sublime privileges, of its glorious opportunities, and of the magnificent destiny of immortality that may follow it! I say that they may adopt many principles of action; principles that will meet the approval of reason, of conscience, and of God; principles that will stand the test of time, of death, and of judgment; principles that will constitute the soul's noblest equipment and ornament here, and her beautiful regalia when perfected before the throne of God in heaven!

I say that they may perform manly deeds: deeds that will bless and beautify the world in which they live: deeds that will yield to their own souls the sweetest satisfaction in life and in death: deeds that will live in the memory of the good when they, the authors, have passed away: deeds whose echoes they will not blush to hear even upon the plains of light!

Yes, these brief words of David to his son, my dear young friends, comprise in substance the whole will of God and the desire of all good men concerning you—that you may be strong and show yourselves men.

I.—I intimated that this language was uttered by David to Solomon, in view of the great responsibilities that were about to rest upon him. The king of a great nation was passing away from the duties of time to the retributions of eternity. The son that stood before him was his predestined successor; he must step now into that father's place: all the vast interests of that great nation, so intimately connected with the interests of God's spiritual kingdom and the present and eternal welfare of mankind would soon devolve, under God, upon him. Oh! what a motive to heed the dying admonition of his parent, and to gird up the loins of his soul and show himself a man! My dear young friends, need I remind you that *you* stand in almost precisely such a position as did the son of David? Yes, all the great interests of our country, of the Church of God, of society, and of the world, devolve by inevitable destiny upon the young men of this generation. You, and you only, young men, are the predestined successors of all who now wield influence or occupy position in the world. The swiftly flying days will soon bring you in contact with these stupendous responsibilities, responsibilities which it is impossible for you to escape. If you even desired to, you could neither elude them nor devolve them upon others. It is a destiny as fixed as death! "There is no escape in this war," the draft of Almighty God is upon you, and there is no escape except through treachery and cowardice and eternal infamy. And that is no escape at all. Yes, the young men of the present generation, and none others, are to mould and fashion, under God, the succeeding generation of mankind. They are to be its intellectual and moral teachers; they are to be its lawgivers and rulers. They are to manage all its material interests. They are to plan and prosecute all its improvements and meliorations. In a word, upon them, and upon them alone, the success of all the great material, intellectual, moral, and religious interests and enterprises of society, under God, is made dependent.

God has provided no other agents for these great works but the rising generation of young men. They, and they only, are to meet the manifold demands of the present and all the sublime and unseen exigencies of the future. I know I am uttering what has been so oft repeated that it has become trite. Would to God that I could divest this great law of human existence and of Divine providence of its impotency as a hackneyed truism, and clothe it with something of the freshness and potency of a newly discovered truth!

Would to God that we could make the young men of this day feel it, as well as admit it! Ah! there is a great difference between the knowledge of a truth and the conviction of a truth. We want to bring young men under conviction of this sublime fact of their position. They would need no other argument to wake them up. The stupendous truth, felt in all the depths of their nature, that these great responsibilities, like a mighty army, were coming upon a quick step to meet them, would be like the bugle of battle to the sleeping soldier.

They would awake, gird on their armor, and prepare to meet them like men. They would not suffer such responsibilities to come upon them without seeking the qualifications needed to enable them to meet them and bear them like true men. They would not, through supineness or ignorance, or the want of moral principle or a lofty public spirit, suffer these splendid interests of a noble and progressive Christian civilization to fail and perish. Oh no! they would not be guilty of such treason against patriotism, humanity, and religion as this.

No, no! I know young men; they are oftentimes heedless, thoughtless, sometimes rash, reckless, but they are not naturally malevolent; they are not so deeply depraved as to deliberately purpose and prosecute such treachery against God and humanity as this! But, my friends, the alarming fact that I would impress with all my power upon your souls is this:—This great mischief may be done as effectively by indifference to responsibility, by unconcern as to equipment needed, by neglect of opportunities for preparation, by yielding up the precious days of youth to frivolity and vice, as by deliberate and most malicious purpose. Yes, it is true, as Hood says in his "Lady's Dream:"—

> "But evil is wrought by want of thought
> As well as by want of heart."

Yes, let the young men of the present generation ignore the responsibility of their position and decline to gird themselves up with intellectual and moral strength for their duty, and the deed is done—the great interests of humanity are betrayed—the rising sun of the world's hope sets at midday and in thick darkness—corruption, profligacy, and incompetence will swarm into the high places of the land, and the strongholds of virtue, liberty, and religion will soon be undermined and give way before a reign of darkness and of terror combined, such as the world has never yet known, and which Heaven grant it never may know! For I cannot believe the young men of this day will be untrue to their trust, or that they will ignore the fact that all the great interests of Christian civilization are looking to the intellectual and moral qualifications of the present generation of young men as to their sole resource and only hope, under God.

II. But I have spoke of David as looking upon his youthful son not only as one upon whom great responsibilities devolved, but one also in whom great expectations centred and before whom sublime opportunities opened. Solomon came forth into public life at a remarkable epoch in Jewish history—the most splendid facilities surrounded him, the most magnificent opportunities were before him. Great works which his father had planned and purposed, but which he had not been permitted to execute, were reserved for his son and successor. With the experience and counsels of this great father to begin with, with the riches and resources of a great country at his command, with the confidence, affection, and expectations of a great people centring in him, with the promises and prophecies of religion itself clustering around him, and with rich personal endowments within him, surely Solomon's opportunity was a rare and splendid one! Surely, there was every motive that could stir a young man's soul to induce him to be strong, and show himself every inch a man!

Need I tell you, my young brethren, that expectations far greater cluster around you, and opportunities infinitely more magnificent open before you? You come forward in one of the most remarkable epochs in the world's history. No other century of time, since the world was framed by the word of God, has swelled with such marvellous deeds, such stupendous changes, such vast reaches of discovery, such enlargement of ideas, such mighty throes of intellect and feeling, in a word, such improvement and such progress, as that century whose closing half we are just fairly entered upon. Two of the mightiest physical agents in the universe—steam and electricity—have just been brought under human control, and harnessed to the service of man. By the one our strength for physical exertion has been multiplied to the strength of hundreds of horses, and our speed over land and sea made equal to the flight of the eagle. By the other, thought making the attenuated wire its pathway and the lightning of heaven its chariot, has practically annihilated space. The uttermost parts of the earth are brought within speaking distance. At an early hour of the same morning the earthquake wave was rolling beneath the city of San Francisco, and sending its startled citizens into the streets, I saw the citizens of Philadelphia reading the particulars from the bulletin board of the daily press. The newspaper we take with our breakfast gives us the news from New York, and London, and Paris, and San Francisco the previous day. One cannot look through even the brief years of his own observation, and then around upon the present, without being filled with wonder and awed at the grandeur of the scale on which history has been accumulating her stores, and the magnificence with which science has unfolded her resources. Surely it is no extravagance to say that never did a generation of young men enter upon their career with advantages so great, with prospects so glorious. The light of all past experience shines upon their path: the new and wonderful agencies of the present, like ready servitors, smilingly wait their approach, while the unsullied pages of future history wait to enrol their names and their manly achievements. Something has been done by your fathers, but more, far more, is expected, and most reasonably expected, of you, the sons. Young men, shall these expectations be doomed to disappointment? I for one cannot believe it.

No, I cannot believe that these young souls, full of generous and noble impulses, can for a moment think of what this heritage of light and liberty and true religion has *cost*—What ages of labor and sacrifice, what fiery furnaces of hardship and suffering these precious things that constitute our present inheritance have come forth from, without feeling their cheeks burn with shame at the thought of transmitting such an inheritance enfeebled and dilapidated to the generation that shall succeed them! No (methinks I hear your hearts respond), no! this *must* not, this *shall* not be! But, my young brethren, to keep things at their present status is not enough; while it would be treason against God and humanity to do less, it would be inglorious not to do more. It was the glory of our fathers that they improved on the past—that they greatly enriched and beautified the inheritance that was bequeathed to them, and it will be the undying reproach of their successors if this full tide of splendid and glorious progress shall be checked on their accession to power and responsibility.

They enter upon their career not only with peculiar advantages, and stimulated by the thought of the great expectations that accompany them, but grand and peculiar opportunities for sublime achievement are before them. It has been well and truly said that "this passing era will ever be recognized in history as an age of noble conceptions." Yes, like King David it has planned and prepared for a thousand Godlike enterprises which it has not been permitted to fully execute. It has propagated sublime schemes, but to its successors is the glory mainly left to realize them in sublime achievment. This is indeed the law and order of progress. An age of discovery leading to an age of performance. First the great ideas, then their application to life. This Christian age is well furnished with ideas. It has schemes on hand broad enough, varied enough, noble enough, if successfully carried out, to usher in a millenial glory. The time has come, not so much for ideas as deeds; not so much for words as for actions. In a word, what the age most wants now is men. Men to execute its grand enterprises. Men to carry out its noble schemes! Yes, this age is to-day reeling and staggering under the noble burdens it has assumed, and what it most wants to-day is men of sinew and soul to put their shoulders to the work and help to bear it on to glorious success. You doubtless remember, young men, during the early part of our recent national struggle, how the recruiting officers everywhere posted up their bills, capped with flaming capitals and flanked with notes of exclamation, headed, "Men wanted!" and then followed the qualities demanded, the services required, and the rewards offered. Oh, it seems to me if we were to look with anything like a spiritual glance around us we should see posters on all the grand and noble enterprises of the day and the age, with similar heading, viz., "Men wanted; sound-bodied, large-hearted, clear-headed, noble-spirited, thoroughly equipped men wanted! The noblest employment, the grandest success, the sublimest rewards insured to any number of true men!" Yes, it is the great want of the country and the age to-day, true men. It has shams enough and to spare. Things in human shape and men's apparel; asses in lion's skins; sleek-locked dolls who live to sweeten parlors with their sister's perfume, and sun themselves on the fashionable promenade: moths who flutter and die around the lamps of fashion and of pleasure: "literary Sybarites," bred on fugitive poetry and the novelettes of some weekly (generally very weakly) newspaper. Yes, it has a plenty of these things. Nor does the age want selfish and treacherous men—men who serve but to betray—men who seek place only for the spoils—whose patriotism never rises above the seven cardinal principles of five barley loaves and two small fishes:"—

> "Who love their country,
> And, like lovers, linger
> So long as she has cash for them to finger;
> Who serve their country,
> And themselves to pay,
> Purloin her gold, pack up and run away."

No, she wants no more like these. The sad condition of our country to-day is because she has fallen among such thieves, who have stripped, robbed her, and left her bleeding by the wayside. No! what the age wants is good men and true—men of intelligence, men of moral principle, men of action, men of decision of character, men of courage, men of vertebral columns, that in God and country's name can stand up against the tide of corruption, both in high and low place, and turn it back.

Yes, these are what the age and the country want. These ever constitute the hope, the glory, and the strength of the State and the Church. A great poet once asked the question:

"What constitutes the State?"

And thus he nobly answered:—

> "Not high-raised battlements or labored mound,
> Thick wall or moated gate;
> Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned;
> Not bays and broad-armed ports,
> Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
> Not starr'd and spangled courts
> Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride;
> No: men! high-minded men!
> With powers above dull brutes endued,
> As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
> Men who their duties know,
> But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain;
> Prevent the long aimed blow,
> And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain;
> These constitute a State!

But it may now be asked if these be the great responsibilities, expectations, and opportunities that gather about the pathway of the young men of this generation. How may they best meet them? How best gird themselves with strength for the task? How, in a word, comply with the injunction of the text, and "be strong, and show themselves men." I reply, first of all—

1. Let every young man pause at the very beginning of his career, and mark out thoughtfully, decisively the great plan and purpose of his life. I do not mean that he shall decide what profession he shall follow, what particular branch of business pursue, but what shall be the great leading purpose and principle of his life in whatsoever sphere or profession he may labor. I think it is hardly possible to overrate the importance and influence of such a deliberately planned purpose of life.

No mariner sets forth upon a voyage without a plan of that voyage and a clearly conceived destiny in his mental view. Shall the young man, freighted with reason and immortal faculties, voyaging through life but once, and such vast and enduring interests depending upon that voyage—shall he launch forth without plan or purpose? Or with a plan or purpose unworthy the dignity of his nature and the splendor of the destiny that opens its jasper gates before him? No, no! a thousand times no! No, let him arise and shake himself from all drowsiness. Let him spurn for one holy hour, at least, the temptation of ease and the blandishments of pleasure! Let him break away from the bondage of all unmanly habit, and, like a brave, true soul, resolve, under God, calmly, solemnly, earnestly mark out the path of his destiny! Let him ascend to some Pisgah-top, some lofty mount of vision, from whose summit "the whole land that remaineth to be possessed" shall be clearly visible, and there, scorning to be hoodwinked by the Devil or cheated by vain illusions, let him calmly take the survey of the whole field of his privileges, his responsibilities, and his opportunities. Let him do impartial justice to the claims and dignity of his whole nature—body, mind, and soul; and of his whole existence—present and eternal future! And then, with God above him, and the world before him, and an immortal soul within him, let him ask himself the solemn question, For what shall I live? What shall be the grand aim and purpose of my earthly life? Shall I live for the shortlived and degrading pleasures of sin, or for the ennobling and enduring pleasures of righteousness? Shall I live for selfish ease and honor, or the glory of God and welfare of humanity? Am I only a higher order of animal, whose loftiest ambition should be to build a better house than the beaver; to amass more stores than the bee; to travel farther than the swallow; to rival the butterfly in dress and the nightingale in song? Or am I an immortal soul, allied to Deity, before whom heaven flings wide its gates of gold, and pointing to fields of sacrifice and labor on earth, and then to thrones and principalities and dominions above, that glow and brighten with eternal splendor, bids me go forth, and, though unworthy of the least, to strive for the loftiest, assuring me that if I do I shall not strive in vain. These, or similar, are the questions that a young man should put to his soul in this solemn hour of survey and decision. And having thus deliberately adopted a noble aim, a lofty purpose, a divine principle of action, let him show himself a man by revering and obeying it. Let him, by the help of Divine Grace, make it the law of his life, which no temptation, or interest, or accident shall ever induce him to swerve from.

Let it be the lamp of his feet and the light of his path, and let him turn neither to the right hand nor to the left from its Divinely illumined track. Come what will—though the heavens fall!—let no jot or tittle of this law be marred or dishonored or unfulfilled by him. Such an early, honest, absolute surrender of the soul to high principle and a lofty aim will bring to the mind a power, a strength, and an impulse which can hardly be conceived; and therefore I put it first. It shall be to the young soul a talisman before which evil spirits shall cry out in despair or be smitten dumb with terror. It shall be his best passport to excellence, reputation, usefulness, and the hearts and praise of good men. It shall be his magic word, at the sound of which barred doors and gates shall fly wide, admitting him to all choice and precious things. Again:—Having adopted this lofty aim, and resolved to be true to it, let the young soul show himself a man, by never being ashamed of his principles and aims. Scorn concealment in this matter. Put out your true colors to the gaze of men and and angels. Like the patriotic tar, nail your colors to the mast. There is a false prudence and a mock modesty which inculcates the opposite method. It discourages confession as savoring of ostentation. But, generally, this is but the offspring of cowardice—a poltroon's evasion. It is well and safe to stand committed to the right, that the world may know in advance where to find us in the day of trial. The laws of Athens held that citizen an enemy to the State who remained neutral in any important crisis or question of general interest. And the Redeemer of the world has given to this just principle the sanction of religion. It is only those who confess Him before men whom He will confess before His Father or the angels in heaven. Stand therefore boldly and openly over on the right side; and count no sacrifice great which is necessary to maintain your principles!

> "Let all the ends thou aim'st at
> Be thy country's, God's, and truths,
> Then if thou fallest
> Thou fall'st a blessed martyr!"

Having adopted and avowed your aim and principle of action, do all in your power to equip yourself for a manly and successful career. Improve your mind; seize the golden opportunities this age affords you for obtaining all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge. It is a Divine injunction to "give attention to reading," to "study to show yourselves approved unto God." Oh! it is a noble thing to unfold these wondrous mental powers God has given us. It is a noble thing to seek truth. It is a delightful thing to find it; it is a glorious thing to make it our own possession. It is worth all its costs. But knowledge is also power—power to do good; and the young man who will not improve his mind cannot hope to wield influence in such an age as this. But not only improve the mind, improve the heart, add to your knowledge virtue. It is moral grandeur that makes the man after all. "Put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provisions for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof." Arm yourselves with the panoply divine; the whole armor of God; the armor of light. With such an equipment, and with such an aim, and with the opportunities before you, you cannot fail of manly success.

Having adopted a noble aim—having taken it to your heart, to live and die by—having nailed the flag of your principles and purpose to the mast, do all in your power in the next place to endow your minds and hearts with strength and force for the accomplishment of your manly mission.

2. Improve your minds. Seize upon the splendid advantages afforded you in this age and country for intellectual culture—for endowing your minds with all the varied treasures of human wisdom. It is a divine injunction to "Give attention to reading"—to "Study to show thyself approved unto God"—to "Get wisdom, to get understanding, and forget it not." Oh! it is a noble thing to unfold these wonderful mental powers which God has given us! It is a noble thing to seek truth! It is a delightful thing to find it! It is a glorious thing to make it our own possession—the minds own treasure and her flowing joy forever! It is worth all it costs, young men, to secure this grand acquisition of a richly endowed mind. But beside its value for its own sake, knowledge is power—the power to do good. It constitutes largely the difference in the influence of men in this age. The young man who will not read, who will not think, who lacks the manly resolution to bind himself to reflection and study, who prefers to spend his leisure in frivolous amusements and in unprofitable companionship, can have his "fortune told" without the aid of a sorceress. The high seats of influence and honor can by no possibility be his. On his grassy grave the man of future times will careless tread and read no honored name upon the sculptured stone.

3. But not only improve the mind, improve also the heart. "Add to your knowledge virtue, and to virtue godliness." "Put on the Lord Jesus Christ and make no provisions for the flesh to fulfil the lusts thereof." "Take unto you the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand in the evil day, and have done all, to stand. Stand, therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness, and your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace. Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked; and take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." The speaker next spoke of the motives that pressed upon every spring of the nature of young men, to induce them thus to be strong and show themselves men:—

Motives of patriotism. The pure and exalted love of country, which he knew his hearers were not destitute of. No! the noble army of young men who had come so promptly to their country's defense, in our late national struggle, and who had fought so bravely and endured so patiently, and died so heroicly, had demonstrated beyond doubt the patriotism of the young men of our country. The country calls them now, just as earnestly, to a different conflict—to a conflict with evils that threaten her destruction. Let them heed her call! He spoke also of the motive of affection, the interest, the deep and prayerful solicitude of fathers, mothers, sisters, and friends; the joy that would fill their hearts in witnessing their success, and their sorrow and shame and confusion if doomed to witness their defeat in the great conflict of life, and their betrayal of the splendid opportunity and trust committed to them. He spoke of the motive of personal dignity and happiness, of the satisfaction which a good man finds in his own heart, the approval of reason and of conscience, of the retrospective hour of life, the hour when one whisper of an approving mind, one smile of an approving God, will be accounted of more value than the wealth of a thousand worlds like this!

He closed his earnest and impressive discourse by a graphic description of the contrast presented in two remarkable lives — Lord Chesterfield's and St. Paul's. Lord Chesterfield, a nobleman by birth, an inheritor of large wealth, the possessor of every elegant accomplishment of mind and manners, passing through the gay throngs of wealth and fashion, "the observed of all observers"—admired, courted, quoted, and almost adored by those around him—at the close of his life writes a letter to his son, in which he gives a view of the remorseful and bitter retrospection that filled his soul. "I have seen," says he, "the silly rounds of business and of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, and consequently know their futility and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their true value, which, in truth, is very low; whereas those that have not experienced always overrate them. They only see the gay outside, and are dazzled at the glare; but I have seen behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pulleys and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines; and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminated the whole decoration, to the astonishment of the ignorant audience. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all the frivolous hurry of bustle and pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one of those romantic dreams which opium commonly inspires; and I do by no means desire to repeat the *nauseous dose for the sake of the fugitive dream*."

In contrast to this the speaker presented St. Paul, a man of splendid endowments, both by nature and by acquisition—above all, a child of "grace divine." This man, spurning ease and worldly honors, devoted himself to a life of labor, sacrifice, and peril unparalleled. When he was about to die, when in prison at Rome for the Gospel's sake, and in immediate prospect of martyrdom, he wrote to his son—his son in the Gospel, Timothy by name. In this letter, after exhorting him to the utmost zeal and devotion in the cause of Christ, to "preach the word, and to be instant in season and out of season," he gives a glimpse of his own personal feelings, retrospective and prospective, in these memorable words:—

"For I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto them also that love His appearing."

Young men, look upon this picture and then upon that, and say which shall be the picture of your life?

Oh! who would not say, let me live the life of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!

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MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE KY.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., }
C. STUART PATTERSON, } Counsel.
RICHARD LUDLOW, }

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 727½

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies absolutely non-forfeitable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	F. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	James Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,

1624mSm Charles Spencer.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. 3½2

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1

The following statement of the affairs of the C pany is published in conformity with a provisio its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868,

On Marine and Inland Risks		$803,50
On Fire Risks		145,20
		$948,71
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,84
		$1,355,55

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868,

On Marine and Inland Risks		$746,60
On Fire Risks		148,317
		$894,92
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		107,49
		$1,002,42

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73 485 87	
Return Premiums	59 141 02	
Reinsurances	30,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,583 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555·89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837
		$29 ,585

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868.

$260,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s.	$208,500·0
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881...	136,800 0
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·0
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375·0
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594·0
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 0
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200·0
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486·94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in Bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT, on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer M'Ilvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 212

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

114 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

MODERN CAVALRY.

Dragoons and their Weapons.

Of the many problems to be solved by the student of the modern art of war, none are more open to debate than those relating to cavalry. While artillery and infantry have progressed with rapid strides, the cavalry of European armies remains as it was at the beginning of the century. Depending for its success in battle not on the perfection of its firearms but on the impetus of its charge, it has fallen back in the struggle for superiority. The horse can no gallop faster, and the swordsman can strike no harder than when Ney's splendid squadrons were shattered to pieces against the British squares on the plains of Waterloo; but the flashes of flame that then heralded the fatal storm of bullets now burst forth with five-fold rapidity from the faces of the infantry squares. Young troops may still be dismayed by the thunder of the advancing horsemen; but if once the foot-soldier has learnt what his breech loading rifle can do, the powerful moral effect of cavalry charges must surely be destroyed. The withering fire which a line of infantry can now pour forth would seem to make charges against troops in formation almost an impossibility—at all events a rash enterprise, in which success is nearly hopeless. But even if cavalry has lost its place in the line of battle—if it dare no longer rush headlong against the serried ranks of the enemy's infantry—it has uses of its own from which neither infantry nor artillery can divorce it; and it is as essential to a general now as it was in the days of Napoleon. It may possibly be, though we dare offer no such prediction, that heavy cavalry, designed to break the enemy's ranks by its force, may disappear by degrees from the muster rolls of armies; but it is more than probable that in its place will spring up a light active force, powerful enough to roll up the enemy's flank by its well-directed charge, and yet fitted to perform those duties of outlook and intelligence to which a mounted man alone is equal.

Dr. Johnson has defined a dragoon as a kind of soldier that fights indifferently on foot or on horseback; and so little has this mounted infantry found favor in the eyes of European nations, that the dragoon, as in our service, has entirely lost his original character, and become a heavy cavalry soldier, and nothing else. Neither his equipment nor his training is suited for the work for which, in the first instance, he was designed. The truth is, that the parade and dash of cavalry are so much more exciting and pleasant than the duller work of infantry, that pressure is put on by the officers commanding troops of this nature, and by degrees they are assimilated in all but name to pure cavalry. We see this tendency in every branch of the service—in our field batteries of artillery striving for the rapidity and system of horse artillery, in our volunteer artillery quitting their true position as garrison gunners to become field artillery, and in the universal desire to be mounted which runs throughout the army. Yet the late American war has taught no lesson more distinctly than that the dragoon, or mounted riflemen, is of the greatest value. The doctrine taught by Marshal Marmont, who says that nothing is more useful than the establishment of dragoons (who should not be perverted from their original character), and by Napoleon, who wrote that cavalry should be furnished with firearms, and know how to manœuvre on foot, receives its latest confirmation from the practice of the American war of secession.

Colonel Dennison thinks that cavalry should be divided into two distinct species—heavy cavalry, or cavalry of the line, and light dragoons, or mounted rifles. Of the former there was little or none in the Confederate army, and had there been it would have found but little employment. General Fitzhugh Lee, in a letter to Colonel Dennison, says—"I eschew heavy cavalry—the *cuirassier sans peur*. They can only be employed during actual conflict, and in this country, from its topographical features, opportunities seldom occur for charging with large masses of cavalry, like Murat and Bessieres at Eylau, or Seidlitz at Zorndorf, for instance; so seldom, indeed, that the expense does not justify keeping up such organizations while awaiting such opportunities. I participated in every battle fought between the two principal armies in Virginia during the late war between the North and South, and cannot recall a single instance where cavalry *en masse* was employed on the battle-field, save in a few instances against cavalry itself." And Major-General Rosser dismisses the subject more tersely in these words:—"Neither the Yankees nor Confederates employed cavalry in the late war; it was all mounted rifles. Cavalry was not used on the battle-fields as Ney and Murat used it under the great Napoleon; and the reason was, that it was not cavalry."

It is useless, then, to seek in that four years' struggle, so fruitful of interest in strategical and tactical science, for any examples of the use of cavalry as the offensive arm on the battle-field; but we may learn much of the employment of genuine dragoons both as cavalry and infantry. One of the first points to attract notice in the use of dragoons as cavalry is the superiority conceded to the revolving pistol over the sabre—an idea which, as Colonel Dennison says, will be scouted by most cavalry officers as absurd, and contrary to the whole traditions and genius of the service. Yet we have here collected a number of instances in which the success of the pistol and the comparative failure of the sword are conspicuous. Major Scott, describing a conflict between a squadron of Blazer's Federal cavalry and a squadron of Mosby's partisans, speaks of the remarkable demonstration of the superiority of the revolving pistol. Of a hundred Federals twenty-four were killed and twelve wounded by the revolvers of the Confederates. On this point, also, General Stephen D. Lee writes:—"The sword is a good weapon, though but little used during the recent war. It has lost much of its effectiveness by the improved revolver, with which the cavalryman will make the dashing charge with more confidence. My experience was that the cavalryman was timid with his sabre in fighting against the revolvers, and for the least excuse will drop the sabre for the revolver, and in many instances is compelled to do so in actual conflict by irregularities of ground, obstacles, etc. I do not see well how the sword can be dispensed with permanently, as some such weapon is required in case ammunition should be exhausted; but if any weapon is to be dispensed with, I should say the sabre in preference to the rifle or revolvers. These two latter, rifle or revolvers, are indispensable. In every instance under my observation, the revolver replaced the sabre with the *morale* of the trooper, and against the enemy." Nor is English experience without instances to the same effect. When Captain Jenyns, of the 13th Hussars, was making his way back to the English lines after the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, on a horse which was mortally wounded, an officer and two soldiers of Russian cavalry opposed his progress. With his revolver he held them some time at bay; but at length the officer dashed in upon him with his sabre, only to be shot down before getting within reach, when the other two allowed him to proceed without further molestation.

The author of "Modern Cavalry" holds the Spencer carbine, one of those magazine arms containing seven or eight cartridges, which can be fired in the most rapid succession without reloading, to be the weapon for this branch of the service; to which should be added two revolvers, and a sabre so arranged as to be left with the horse when the cavalryman is dismounted. In this he is supported by Generals Stephen and Fitzhugh Lee, the former of whom considers that "with this equipment the cavalryman is always ready for the charge with confidence, and can always be used dismounted either against cavalry or infantry." Men thus armed, if only properly selected for intelligence, strength, and power of riding, and not taken irrespective of special qualifications, as at present in our service, are capable of performing the most brilliant service either as cavalry or infantry.—*London Athenæum.*

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Queen Isabella in Paris.

Paris (Oct. 8) correspondence of London Times.

The Parisians are curious to get a sight of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, who, with her suite of more than thirty persons, is lodged in the Hotel du Pavillon de Rohan, Rue de Rivoli. People loiter about and look up at the windows; but no one of the vulgar public has caught a glimpse of her fallen Majesty. Great curiosity, too, is excited by the fact of Father Claret being among us, as well as the gallant Marfori, who seems to be as indispensable to the Queen as her spiritual confessor. There are many police hanging about in uniform and out of uniform, for our royal Spanish guests are expecting a violation of hospitality. Strict orders are given to the people about the Queen, not to give any information, especially if journalists inquire what is going on. The train arrived at near midnight on Friday, and great precautions were used to prevent any one seeing the royal travellers. M. Mon, the ex-Queen's late Ambassador at Paris, has made all the police arrangements. The Parisian journals have spoken so much about the scandals of the Spanish Court, the confessors of the Queen, lay as well as ecclesiastical, the number of political executions which took place during the reign of Isabella, that it is by no means impossible to imagine a class of our population who greet the ladies of the *demi monde* when in their carriages with a *charavari*, doing the same to a lady who is regarded with little respect by the Parisian workmen. However, we get to know a little of what is going on despite the precautions taken. Queen Isabella either assumes or really feels a haughty indifference to all who allude with sympathy to her fall. She speaks with confidence of her son's return to the throne, and adds that she has no desire herself to resume the responsibility of rule. Her Majesty grows very animated when referring to the military men of the revolution, and would evidently like to have them in her power. Her Majesty has brought with her some holy relics, some cases of jewels, and the golden rose which Pius IX bestowed on the good Queen as a reward for her virtues. The King Consort, who is scarcely mentioned in the newspapers, is, I believe, lodged in a floor above the Queen. He, I am told, takes all that has occurred as a matter of course. He has one or two intimate friends with him, and amuses himself in his own way. Don Sebastian has come up from Pau with his artistic baggage. He, too, cares nothing about political events.

The Queen's Farewell Letter.

Before leaving Pau, Queen Isabella and her husband addressed the following letter to the Prefect of the Basses Pyrenees:—

"On quitting the town of Pau to fix our residence temporarily in Paris, we bear impressed on our hearts the touching recollection of your attentions, and those which the Mayor and the other authorities of the town have shown toward us. The wishes of our hearts would not be satisfied if we omitted to tell you that, if we could have been consoled for the affliction caused by the unhappy destinies of our beloved country, we should have found that consolation in Pau, thanks to the goodness of the Emperor and to the perfect manner in which you, sir, have carried it out. While expressing to you this sincere manifestation of our sentiments, we pray you to convey it to all those to whom we could not communicate it as we desire; and we indulge the hope that you will not forget us, as Pau, its inhabitants, and its authorities will never be forgotten by the Kings of Spain.

"ISABELLA,
"FRANCISCO DE ASSIS.

"Pau, November 4."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the MORNING ACCOMMODATION LINE, leaving Walnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. for New York, via South Amboy, will leave at 6·30 A. M., and the line leaving Pier No. 1 North river, New York, at 5·10 A. M. for Philadelphia, will leave at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all the usual stations.

The Train leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 3·30 P. M. for New York, and leaving New York at 7 A. M., for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after Saturday, Nov. 21, and run to and from West Philadelphia Depot.

W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1868. 11 21 3t

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc. FREE GALLERY.

3 15§

JONES HOUSE, HARRISBURG
PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned having leased the above popular and well-known house, which has been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved, as well as entirely refurnished throughout with elegant new furniture, including all the appointments of a first-class Hotel, will be ready for the reception of guests on and after the 18th of November, 1868.

10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 5·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains make direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6 and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, River on, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..., 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	1·00 P. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD. — GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the Interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·41 and 7·05 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6½, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD,
THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia		10·45 P. M.
"	"	Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie		9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia		11·50 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	8·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie		9·50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		8·00 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	6·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven		7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie		10·50 A. M.
"	"	Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie		7·05 P. M.
"	"	Williamsport	6·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia		5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M. 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

FINANCIAL.

EXCELLENT SECURITY.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY YEAR SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These Bonds are the duly authorized and accredited obligations of one of the most responsible Corporations of the American Continent, and are secured by an absolute first lien upon the valuable grants, franchises, railroad equipment, business, etc., of the BEST PORTION of the

Great National Pacific Railroad Line,

Extending eastwardly from the navigable waters of the Pacific Coast to the lines now rapidly building from the Eastern States.

They bear Six per cent. interest per annum, in gold. AND BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE EXPRESSLY MADE "PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN."

The semi-annual Coupons are payable July 1st and January 1st, in New York city.

The purchaser is charged the accrued interest from the date of the last paid coupon, AT THE CURRENCY RATE ONLY.

This issue of Bonds constitutes one of the LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR CORPORATE LOANS of the country, and therefore will be constantly dealt in.

The greater portion of the loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, THE BONDS WILL BE EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR AT THE HIGHEST RATES.

They are issued ONLY AS THE WORK PROGRESSES, and to the same extent only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds granted by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILES of the road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

The THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT will be completed by the middle of next year, when the Overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy, and so advantageous, that the gross earnings average MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD PER MONTH, of which 35 per cent. only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD after expenses and interest are paid—even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlements and nearest markets, lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS thereon will be proportionally great.

From these considerations it is submitted that the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS,

Secured by a First Mortgage upon so productive a property, are among the most promising and reliable securities now offered. No better Bonds can be made.

A portion of the remainder of this Loan is now offered to investors at

103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of $1000 each.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than

Eight Per Cent. upon the Investment,

And have, from NATIONAL AND STATE LAWS, GUARANTEES PECULIAR TO THEMSELVES.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and Inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND EUROPE, AND BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

No. 5 NASSAU Street,

10 12 m8t NEW YORK

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 129wfm

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.; No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mw12m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
November 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 18 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 21 4t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
November 27 at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc. 11 21 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
At 3 o'clock precisely, upon the premises, No. 20 N. Eighth street, the valuable lease, good-will and fixtures, French plate show-cases, etc. 1t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 300 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS ETC.
By Catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 25, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very large assortment of seasonable goods. 11 21 3t

SECOND SPECIAL TRADE SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS, FOR HOLIDAY SALES, BY CATALOGUE.
On Friday Morning.
27th, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising full lines of new goods, now landing.
Particulars in future advertisements. 11 21 4t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell the

GALLERY OF J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq.,

of New York, consisting of Original Specimens by Artists of celebrity, selected by him in the various capitals of Europe, and containing an unusual number of Paintings of the highest value and distinction, painted expressly to his order. Among them are the works of

E. Johnson, N.A.	W. S. Mount, N.A.	Mme. Ronner
Carl Becker	L. Mikcot	Gesselschap
A. Achenbach	Chev. Caesch	F. Keis
Guillemin	Desoter	V. Chavet
C. Schlesinger	L. Escacura	C. Hoguet
Frore	Scheifhout	W. Riefstahl
Fauvelet	Van Hove	Nordenberg
Dansaert	Van Wyngaerdt	A. Rosier
Serrure	J. T. Peele	Jernberg
Devedeux	Beddington	W. C. Knell
Verboeckhoven	Stephanoff	W. Gents
Otto Erdman	G. Armfield	H. Baron
Carl Hill	Toussaint	Eug. de Block
De Jonghe	W. Amberg	B. von Raven
J. H. Dell	Jan Platteel	F. Stroebel
	Unterberger etc. etc.	

Together 167 specimens, selected for their beauty and artistic merit by the above well-known connoisseur, and which will be exhibited in the EASTERN GALLERIES OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, on SATURDAY, 21st November, and day and evening until the time of sale.

The sale will take place on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 1 and 2, at half-past 7 o'clock. 10 19 tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.

FRONT (North), Nos. 316 and 318—Brick Warehouse.
ARCH, No. 731—Large and Valuable Residence.
FRONT and MIFFLIN, S. W. corner—Large Lot.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 611—Modern Residence.
FRANKLIN, No. 645—Genteel Dwelling.
CULVERT, No. 320—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, $27 a year.
FIFTH (North), No. 933—Modern Dwelling.
MAIDEN LANE, 20 Acres—Valuable Neck property, valuable for brick yards.
NINETEENTH, above Arch—Desirable Dwelling.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 226—Valuable Residence.
NINTH (South), No. 517—Modern Residence.
COATES, No. 337—Valuable Building and large Lot.
HAINES, No. 204—Modern Dwelling.
BROAD (North), No. 2626—Modern Dwelling.
KATES, No. 1313—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Avenue—Coal Yard.
FOURTH (North), No. 848—Brick Factory.
COATES, No. 2343—Genteel Dwelling.
DARBY Road—Residences and large lots.
MOUNT MORIAH Lane—Large lot.
K south of Pike, Twenty third ward.
ELLSWORTH, Nos. 1100 and 1102—Genteel Dwellings.
RICHMOND, No. 3252—Desirable Dwelling.
Full particulars in catalogues.

STOCKS.

50 shares Union Bank Tennessee.
40 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
56 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.
150 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
2 shares Academy of Fine Arts.
8 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co. 11 21 3t
29 shares Union National Bank.
20 shares Honeybrook Coal Co.
140 shares N. Y. and Middle Coal Field.

RARE, VALUABLE, AND ELEGANT BOOKS.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Afternoons,
November 23, 24, and 25.

At 4 o'clock, a choice collection of miscellaneous books, rare and valuable editions fine illustrated works, old black letter imprints, natural history, dramatic works, rare Pickering editions including a number of large paper copies, selected from the stock of Mr. John Campbell.

Now ready for examination. 11 21 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
November 27, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Brogans, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 11 21 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR COTTAGE SUITS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFES, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FEATHER BEDS, BEDDING MATTRESSES, HANDSOME BOOK-CASES, CHINA, GLASSWARE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

25th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue a large and excellent assortment of handsome walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, crimson reps library suit, fine-toned rosewood piano-fortes, made by Scherr and Pennsylvania Manufacturing Co.; French plate mirrors, suits superior cottage furniture, handsome walnut bookcase, fine hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding very superior fireproof safes, made by Evans & Watson and Farrel & Herring; iron safe, desks and office furniture, fine china and glassware, sideboards, extension tables, wardrobes, handsome English Brussels, imperial, Venetian, and other carpets; cooking utensils, gas consuming and cooking stoves, etc.

Also, plate glass show case.
Also, an invoice of jewelry and paper collars.
Also, turning lathe, rifle-boring machine.

POCKET CUTLERY.

Also, 45 dozen pocket knives, assorted sizes.

HANDSOME ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS.

An invoice of 60 pieces handsome English tapestry Brussels carpets. 11 23 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM H. HENDERSON, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the second day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at his Office, No. 530 WALNUT Street in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

{SEAL} Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of November, 1868.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—
WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 11 9 16 23 3t*

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

11§ PHILADELPHIA.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1868.

The first week after the Presidential election was especially set apart by the politicians here to the work of choosing

General Grant's Cabinet

for him. It is questionable whether at that time Grant himself had given the subject a single serious thought. If we are to believe some of those who are, by common consent, regarded as the General's most intimate friends, the question as to who shall be in the Cabinet is yet to be considered by him. But this has had no effect upon the busy and obliging politicians who are anxious to perform gratuitously one of the most difficult and delicate tasks for the President elect. The list of names whose lucky owners have been set down for the Cabinet is rather lengthy, in view of the fact that there are only seven positions to be filled. Nearly every public man who has had the good fortune to get his name in the newspapers during his life has been nominated for a place in Grant's Cabinet by his little *coterie* of admirers. Even Bean Hickman and Andrew Johnson have been mentioned, though both of them have been heard to say, like Secretary McCulloch, that "under no circumstances could they be prevailed upon to enter Grant's Cabinet." If the composition of the Cabinet is to remain a sealed secret for some months yet, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing who are aspirants for most of the places.

The Department of State.

The radicals are said to be mustering all their strength to press the claims of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, for Secretary of State, while the conservatives will urge Senator Fessenden, of Maine, for the same position. It is more than suspected that Sumner is ambitious to preside over the affairs of the Department of State. So far as ability and efficiency are concerned, Grant may make a worse choice than Sumner. His position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for many years has given him an experience in, and a familiarity with, all matters pertaining to our relations with the nations of the world scarcely second to those of Mr. Seward. Whether he possesses that well-balanced judgment and keen sagacity so necessary in diplomacy is another question. The knowing politicians, however, say Sumner is too radical for Grant, and therefore stands a poor chance, no matter what his qualifications may be. It is generally conceded that William Pitt Fessenden would make a good Secretary, but it is questionable whether he will be offered the portfolio. He was not among the original admirers of Grant, nor was the latter his choice for the Presidency. Had he had the nomination to make, he would doubtless have named Chase as the standard-bearer of the Republican party. Then, again, the radicals of New England have not forgotten his action during the impeachment trial, and they are too numerous a body in that section to be quietly ignored. Between Sumner and Fessenden Senator Wilson's friends hope to slip him quietly in as a compromise candidate. His personal qualifications for the place do not equal either those of Sumner or Fessenden. But he would be acceptable to both wings of the party. With the exception of Wendell Phillips and his followers, the radicals in New England and elsewhere regard Wilson as among the most trusty, while the conservatives look upon him as a moderate, sensible man. Besides, Wilson is a warm personal friend of Grant. He was among his earliest admirers and defenders. As chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, he did for Grant in the Senate what E. B. Washburne did for him in the House. He was among the first politicians who declared for Grant for the Presidency, and one of the most active workers in the campaign. Wilson is not a man of learning like Sumner, nor is he an able lawyer like Fessenden. His knowledge has been gathered rather from his observation of, and his experience with, men and things than from books. He is probably more of a politician than a statesman, with a strong tendency towards that "expediency" in politics for which he has been so often denounced by Wendell Phillips. For all that, he might make a good Secretary of State. There are numerous other aspirants for this place, but I do not mention them.

The Treasury.

Perhaps the greatest anxiety is to know who is going to be Secretary of the Treasury under Grant. Nor is this marvellous, considering that the Treasury is the bone which contains the most and the fattest pickings. Aside from its patronage, which, with the Internal Revenue Bureau, is immense, the Department has, since the war, obtained a powerful sway over the stock and money markets. Mr. McCulloch indignantly denies ever having exercised this either for his own benefit or that of his friends. He even asserts that both himself and his friends are poorer now than when he became Secretary. But there is some doubt about this in the minds of a large number of persons. It is maliciously whispered that nearly all his friends in Indiana, who were comparatively poor before, are now flourishing bankers, while his brother-in-law in New York has expanded from a small broker into a controlling spirit of the Stock Board and the Gold Room. If the stories which reach our ears are to be half believed, Mr. McCulloch is in the happy condition of the man who is well-to-do himself and has no poor relations. "If," argue the hungry politicians and office-seekers, "one Secretary can do so much for himself and his friends, why cannot another?" The logic is plain. Another Secretary might do more. Mr. McCulloch has labored under difficulties. During the greater part of his term he had Congress against him. He was constantly badgered with all sorts of resolutions of inquiry, and really did not have a fair chance. The coming man, whoever he may be, will have Congress with him, and if he is so disposed, will be able to give us an example of what may be done under favorable circumstances. New York wants not only to name the next Secretary of the Treasury, but to furnish him from among her own sons. It may be that this will be conceded. Having within her borders the great financial and commercial mart of the country, she ought to be able to give the right sort of material for a Minister of Finance. There is no dearth of candidates. It is said that even Sheridan Shook would be willing to abandon the collectorship of the Thirty-second district of New York, which yields him a princely income of forty or fifty thousand dollars a year, and accept the Treasury portfolio, with only eight thousand a year. But Shook would have such honest fellows around him as Sam Ward and C. W. Wooley, which would never do. The man who wants the place, and who really hopes to get it, is Senator Morgan. His term as Senator expires on the 4th of March next, and his chances of re-election are not the best. Morgan is [illegible] cessful business man, wealthy, high-toned, a little conservative, as most capitalists are, and honest withal, according to the definition of that word when applied to politicians. He is a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and a good financier. On the question of whether the interest and principal of the public debt shall be paid in coin or in greenbacks, he is as sound as Horace Greeley. Senator Morgan is not the only man from New York who wants the position. Governor Fenton will make a strong effort for it, and he will be a formidable rival to Morgan. But he has no qualifications for the place compared with Morgan; nor will he receive much support outside his own State. The story of Grant's appointing John J. Cisco or A. T. Stewart seems preposterous. The first is a Democrat, and could not be taken over such men as Morgan, and the last would scarcely leave his own immense business to be bothered with the Treasury Department.

The Interior Department.

It is hardly probable that the old custom of placing a Western man at the head of this Department will be departed from by Grant. E. B. Washburne has been popularly assigned to it. Whether it will be offered to him, and, if so, whether he would accept it, remains to be seen. That he will have a good place under Grant, and possibly the one he asks for, may be set down as certain. Washburne would make an excellent Secretary of the Interior. It wants a man of his integrity and grit at the head of that Department, if for no other purpose than to choke off the system of thieving and corruption which has grown up in and around the Indian Bureau, and which seems to have flourished for years past under all administrations. Possibly during Grant's term Stanton's cherished idea of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, recommended also by General Sherman in his recent report, will be carried out. But it will likely stay long enough where it is for some such man as Washburne to make the "ring" of thieves, who have been plundering alike the Government and the Indians, set up a howl from New York to California. There are abuses of long standing, some of them flagrant enough to have attracted the attention of Congress, in the Patent Office, the Pension Bureau, and the Land Office, all of which will require an honest, fearless man to reform. The friends of Senator Wade will press his claims for the Interior Department. Like Washburne, he would make an efficient Secretary. No cliques or "rings" formed for public plunder would be suffered to exist around him. His great experience in the Senate and in public affairs generally gives him an advantage which few possess. Should Colfax avail himself of a privilege heretofore accorded the Vice-President in the formation of the Cabinet, viz., to name one of its members, it is said he will designate Wade. This, not only because of his fitness for the place, but because of the close run Wade made at Chicago for the Vice-Presidency.

Who is to be Secretary of War? of the Navy? who is to be Postmaster-General? and who is to be Attorney-General? are questions more frequently and more easily asked than answered. Unlike the three departments to which I have referred, it is scarcely known who aspires to fill them, or who has a reasonable chance of appointment.

JOSEPHUS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Negro Footpads—A Man Stabbed—Snatched a Watch—Not Neighborly.

—On Saturday evening last, while a washerwoman bearing home a quantity of clothing was passing Seventh and Sansom streets, she was confronted by two negroes, named David Nichols and William Sanders, who rudely seized the bundle and made off. The woman lodged information of the robbery with the police, and some time afterwards the fellows were arrested. One of them was disporting himself in a clean shirt taken from the bundle. The rest of the goods they had sold at a second-hand store. Alderman Patchel committed them.

—On Saturday a party of three negroes, Thomas E. Sloan, Charles Sloan, and Charles H. Gardner, while walking up Trout street, came across another party of men and engaged in an altercation with them, during which Charles Sloan was stabbed in the abdomen by a man named Deverer. Deverer was arrested, and after a hearing was committed by Alderman Swift.

—A chap named Edward Kelley has been held for a further hearing upon the charge of robbing a woman of her watch near Thirteenth and Spruce streets, at noon on Saturday last. It is alleged that he perpetrated the theft upon the sidewalk.

—On Saturday night John Moran, living at Franklin and Cherry streets, was arrested for committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon a man named Bradley, a lodger in the same house. It appears that the two got into a quarrel, when Moran produced his penknife and plunged it into Bradley's breast. Alderman Conly held him in $1000 bail to answer.

DISASTER.

Fall of a Scaffold—One Man Killed and Others Injured.

This morning about 9 o'clock a portion of the scaffolding surrounding the new Bethesda Presbyterian Church, in course of erection at Frankford road and Vienna street, suddenly fell, carrying to the ground some eight workmen, who were upon it at the time.

Mr. Robert Ginnis, the master mason, a gentleman fifty years of age, who resided at Fortieth and Market streets, was instantly killed.

Frederick Teagor, a laborer, residing at Diamond and Norris streets, was badly hurt about the head and body, not only by the suddenness of the fall, but also by being struck in his descent with pieces of the flying stone and timber. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Two others were likewise badly injured, one having his wrist broken. The remainder of the workmen, who were upon the scaffold, and were precipitated to the earth when it fell, fortunately extricated themselves from the ruins with but slight bruises and wounds.

ON HIS MUSCLE.—Yesterday John Miller, a chap with whom his wife refuses to live, made a visit, while under the influence of liquor, to the house of Mr. Thomas Foster, where the woman was living. Mr. Foster ordered him out of the place, when Miller became furious, and, seizing the other by the neck, began choking him. He was finally ejected, arrested, and held by an alderman in $1000 bail to answer. Subsequently his wife also sued him for assault and battery, and he was compelled to furnish $600 additional bail to appear and answer that charge.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Zachariah Potter, a negro, grasped a gentleman by the neck, at Seventh and Lombard streets, last evening, and attempted both to throttle and rob him. The scamp was arrested, however, before he had succeeded in his design. Alderman Carpenter committed him to answer.

"THE GRECIAN BEND."

The "Hadrosaurus" versus the "Venus de Medici"—Some Æsthetic Notions for the Benefit of the Ladies.

About the beginning of last summer the attention of the sojourners at some of our principal watering-places was attracted to a peculiar epidemic which seemed to be spreading among all those ladies who, like good Mrs. Boffin, had claims to be considered "high-fliers at fashion." The manifestation of the disorder, under the name of the Grecian Bend, spread rapidly from the fashionable resorts where it had its inception to our larger cities, where indications of it in various forms may even yet be occasionally observed. It was, however, arrested in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., at an early date, by the administration to the afflicted of strong doses of ridicule, which seemed very efficacious in straightening the spine and infusing animation into the languid arms of the patients. It is not our intention to describe this curious phenomenon. All our readers have been made familiar with it by means of the thousands of pictures and caricatures with which our streets have been filled for some time past.

Various explanations have b[illegible] given [illegible] cause and origin of [illegible] the Grecian Bend. The theory which [illegible] has heretofore met with the greatest [illegible] favor, is that the peculiar flexure of the spinal column is assumed in imitation of the position occupied by the antique statue known to us as the Venus de Medici. Both artist and artisan have been for centuries lost in admiration of this wonderful work of art. As our readers know, it represents a beautiful mature woman in a nude condition, in that attitude which would be naturally and immediately assumed by a modest female who had been surprised at the bath. Startled by the intrusion of some sacrilegious gazer, she endeavors, while preparing to flee, to conceal with her hands and arms as much of her person as possible. To effect this, the spinal column is slightly flexed on the lower extremities, and the arms thrown forward. The statue itself, although nude, is the personification of modesty, but the imitation by a living, breathing woman would be quite the reverse. Yet our confidence in the innate delicacy of our women was too great to permit us for an instant to accept the statuesque theory as the true one, although we must admit that from this explanation the fashion took its name. We therefore set to work to discover a solution of the mystery which would not be open to the charge of indelicacy, and we are happy to say that we have at length found one.

This conviction that we had arrived at the truth was forced upon us on last Saturday, while inspecting the skeleton of the Hadrosaurus, lately erected in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences, by Mr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, of London. The position natural to this huge creature, which measures twenty-six feet from the point of the snout to the tip of the tail, very closely resembles the figure presented by our Chesnut street belles two months ago. The same contortions of the spine, the same flexion of the knees, the same position of the arms and hands, are all there. Indeed, there is no doubt that the inhabitants of the cretaceous forests had presented to them in the person of Hadrosaurus, and its deadly enemy Laelaps admirable examples of that attitude called so erroneously by us the Grecian Bend. A great pity, no doubt it is, that there were then no animals higher in the scale of creation than reptiles, to see and admire these highly gifted creatures. Let us hope their beauty was not wasted, but that cretaceous eyes and intellects were formed to appreciate the artistic more fully perhaps than crocodiles and alligators are capable of doing at the present day.

Now the conviction forced upon us is, that a vision of these light and graceful antediluvian creatures appeared, in a dream, perhaps, to the fair one to whom we are indebted for the introduction of the Grecian Bend, and that she was so facinated by the elegant appearance presented by Hadrosaurus and Laelaps in their native haunts, that she could not resist the temptation to imitate as far as possible their figures. That she succeeded surprisingly well will, we think, be admitted by those who visit the Academy to-morrow, when it will be re-opened to the public. In view of these facts, we propose for the extraordinary fashion we have been considering, the name of the Antediluvian Attitude or the Hadrosaurus Bend.

It must be remembered that Mr. Hawkins has in no degree whatever been dependent on his imagination in the prosecution of his work, but has erected the skeleton in the position dictated by the shape of the bones themselves. In doing this at the expense of a great deal of time and labor, he has conferred, not only upon the members of the Academy, but also upon all the people of Philadelphia an obligation, of which, we hope, we will be duly sensible.

SPANISH EVANGELIZATION.—A meeting in reference to the above object was held last evening in the church corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and Foreign Christian Union. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. Dr. Hayes, and Rev. J. W. Torrence. Many startling facts were presented relating to the past and present condition of Spain, and the remarkable opening now offered to the Bible and Protestant literature by those in power. The necessity of prompt and energetic action was ably set forth, a fear being expressed that further political changes may abridge the liberty now presented. It was stated the above institutions have large editions of the Scriptures and over one hundred other religious publications in the Spanish language ready for shipment. The congregation was large, and much interest was manifested. Another meeting was announced to be held in the church corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, on the 1st of December, Tuesday evening, when addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. Newton, Brooks, Willits, and others.

SCARED AWAY.—This morning, about half-past three o'clock, several burglars broke into the dwelling of Mrs. Kitts, at Locust street and Raspberry alley. They succeeded in effecting an entrance through the coal-hole, thence to the cellar, thence to the upper portions of the house. They had already packed up a bundle of things to carry off, when an inmate of the dwelling—a Mr. Robert Week—was aroused by the noise they made, and hurrying down stairs, encountered them, pistol in hand. He fired several shots at them, but without apparent effect, for, dropping their plunder, they all made their escape.

IN THE WRONG PLACE.—A chap named Ephraim Worthington, was discovered, on Saturday night, in the cellar of the residence of Mr. Paul Harvey and Green streets, Germantown. He ran off when observed, but his cap, which was found in the cellar, served as a means of identification. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Good in default of $1000 bail.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—On Saturday last a negro named Robert Rust, *alias* John Jefferson, was encountered bearing a cloak and a clock. Being of a somewhat shaky reputation, he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the articles, and committed by Alderman Swift. It was afterwards ascertained that the clock had been taken from a car on the Media Railroad.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Mary McConnell, a shoplifter, has been arrested and committed by Alderman Pancoast for the theft of a lot of stockings from a store at Twentieth and Callowhill streets.

A DEAD INFANT.—Early this morning a newly-born dead infant was found in the graveyard at Franklin and Vine streets.

—Seventy-two persons have already been announced as "sure" of appointments in Grant's Cabinet.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,

Corner BROAD and MASTER Streets.

GREAT FAIR

To be held there, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. Come and buy your Holiday Presents, see this new and beautiful building, and help by your purchases to finish and furnish it. 11 23 4t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

THIRD EDITION

BUTLER.

The General Seriously Ill at Lowell---Fears that he will not Recover.

Illness of General Butler.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—A telegram from Lowell, Mass., received here this morning, announces Major-General Benjamin F. Butler is lying very ill at his residence in that city, and fears are entertained by his friends and family that he may not recover. At last accounts he was very low, and is said to have entirely lost his speech.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅜; Reading, 98; Canton Co., 47½; Erie, 40½; Cleveland and Toledo 106⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅞; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 88⅜; New York Central, 124; Illinois Central, 141½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 89¾; Hudson River, 127¾; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 108⅝; do. new, 110½; 10-40s 105⅝. Gold, 134. Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 9½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Cotton firmer; sales of 1000 bales at 24½c. Flour dull; sales of 7500 barrels State and Western at $5·40@7·25; Ohio at $6·50@9; choice at $7·90@9·75; Southern at $7·20@13; California at $6·75@10. Wheat dull; sales of 15,000 bushels spring No. 1 at $1·48@1·50. Corn quiet; sales of 38,000 bushels at $1·08@1·15. Oats steady; sales of 56,000 bushels at 70@71c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at 29c. Lard quiet at 16⅝@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Official Vote as Far as Received.

Below we give the official vote of November 3 for President in such States as have thus far been announced, as well as that for State officers:—

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Auditor-Gen., Oct.	331,416	321,739	9,677R
Surveyor-Gen., Oct.	331,134	321,955	9,179R
President, Nov.	342,280	313,382	28,898R
NEW JERSEY.			
President, Nov.	80,121	83,001	2,880D
Governor, Nov.	79,333	83,951	4,618D
CONNECTICUT.			
Governor, April	48,777	50,541	1,764D
President, Nov.	50,995	47,942	3,043R
DELAWARE.			
President, Nov.	7,615	10,960	3,345D
Congress, Nov.	7,636	10,961	3,325D
VERMONT.			
Governor, Sept.	42,527	15,274	27,253R
President, Nov.	44,167	12,045	32,122R
NEW YORK.			
President, Nov.	420,259	429,675	9,416D
Governor, Nov.	410,952	438,198	27,246D
ILLINOIS.			
President, Nov.	250,293	199,143	51,150R
Congress, Nov.	249,422	199,789	49,633R
Sec'y of State, Nov.	249,952	199,484	50,468R
INDIANA.			
Governor, Oct.	171,575	170,614	961R
President, Nov.	......	......	10,146R
OHIO.			
Sec'y of State, Oct.	267,068	249,687	17,381R
President, Nov.	280,222	239,032	41,190R
MASSACHUSETTS.			
President, Nov.	136,379	59,103	77,276R
Governor, Nov.	132,121	63,266	68,855R
Auditor, Nov.	135,128	61,224	73,894R
RHODE ISLAND.			
President, Nov.	12,993	6,548	6,448R
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
President, Nov.	62,300	45,137	17,163R
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
President, Nov.	37,718	30,571	7,147R
MINNESOTA.			
President, Nov.	43,666	28,117	15,549R
Negro Suffrage, Nov.	39,091	29,970	8,924R

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money was in good supply. The rates continue steady at 6@7 per cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 per cent. on Government securities. Commercial paper sells at lower rates, 7 per cent. being the bank rate, and outside transactions are made at 8@10 per cent. At the close money was offered in large amounts at 4@5 per cent.

"Sterling exchange is steady on the basis of 109⅝ to 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 109⅞ to 110⅛ for sight.

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

	Nov 14.	Nov. 21.		
Specie	$16,155,008	$17,333,153	Inc...	$1,178,145
Legal Tenders	51,466,693	63,599,944	Inc...	12,133,251
Total reserve	$67,621,901	$80,933,097	Inc...	$13,311,396
Deposits	$175,150,589	$181,110,340	Inc...	$5,959,751
Circulation	34,249,654	34,195,168	Dec..	54,486
Total liabilities	$209,400,153	$218,305,408	Inc...	$8,905,255
25 per ct. res.	52,350,038	54,576,352		
Excess over legal reserve	$15,271,863	$16,356,845	Inc...	$11,085,182
Loans	249,119,589	251,091,063	Inc...	2,971,524

"The bank movement was very heavy, and shows the amount of currency returned by the bear cliques. The legal tenders show an increase of $12,133,251; specie, $1,178,145. Circulation shows a decrease of $54,486; loans, an increase of $2,971,524; deposits, $5,959,751. The total increase of reserve is $11,085,182. The statement shows the banks to be in a strong position, and well fortified for their quarterly statement, unless another lock-up should be engineered.

"The enormous issues of Erie Railway stock by its past and present direction is to be productive of good results. Over one hundred stock houses have already bound themselves to have nothing to do with it until the stock is registered. The Open Board have also passed a resolution that they will not call any stock at the Board that is not registered in a trust company. This resolution needs the confirmation of the Regular Board to become a law, and will, no doubt, receive their immediate assent. Why this action was not taken last spring when the Erie issued 10,000 shares of stock and the Rock Island 49,000 shares, has always been a mystery to all moneyed men outside of Wall street. Had it been done then the street would have been richer by some millions, and the recent scandals saved. The present prompt action is probably due to the fact that the cliques own all the stock here, and 60,000 or 100,000 shares that are on the way from London beside. The heavy men of the street see that by allowing them to hold it that they will be willing to put the stock in condition to be marketable again. No cliques of men have yet been able to control the finances of the street and the entire country for more than a few days, but have been inevitably obliged to succumb. The present cliques will not prove an exception. At the present time business is at a stand-still in consequence of the distrust caused by these issues, and the value of every stock dealt in at the Board is damaged by the action of one corporation. Every holder of railway or other shares has as much interest as the holders of Erie that all secret sales of stock should be stopped."

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Collectorship---Probability of Cake's Removal---An Effort Making for the Repeal of the Whisky Tax Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Probability of Collector Cake's Speedy Removal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The contest between Secretary McCulloch and Collector Cake, of your city, is rapidly approaching a climax. The Secretary has made up his mind to suspend Cake on charges. This may be done in a day or two, and it may not be done until the meeting of Congress. Senator Cameron and Sam. Randall are both here, urging the Secretary to make short work with Cake.

Cameron told McCulloch if he would suspend Cake and appoint John W. Marks, he, Cameron, would see that the Senate would sustain the charges and also confirm Marks. Alexander Cummings is also spoken of as Cake's successor. Either he or Marks it is understood would be acceptable to Cameron. Sam Randall and Cameron have been in conference for some time this morning, and they purpose seeing the Secretary together during the day, and urging him to immediate action.

Secretary McCulloch,

who is a little timid, is inclined to wait until Congress meets, which is only two weeks from to-day. He says Cake has abused his position in every way, and acted in defiance of the rules and regulations of the Department. All the heads of Bureaus connected with the revenue service have united in a request to the Secretary for Cake's removal.

The Whisky Tax.

Parties are here assuming to represent the Western distilleries and whisky dealers, trying to effect a repeal of the present tax on distilled spirits. They advocate the return to the two dollar tax with commendable disinterestedness. They are getting up figures to show that the internal revenue returns from whisky are below the estimates, and that the tax is too low. Their object is to get as much whisky as possible out of bond at the present rates, get two dollars tax put on, and then raise the price, thereby realizing fortunes out of the transaction.

Commissioner Rollins

will oppose any advance of the tax in his annual report, and will show that the income returns from whisky are fully up to the estimates of the Ways and Means Committee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The President-Elect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—General Grant is engaged to-day at army headquarters, attending to official business. He will not make any formal official report this year, but merely a short communication, forwarding those which have been received from the various military commanders. Among the visitors who called on General Grant this morning, were Senator Cole, of California, and Hon E. B. Washburne.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION PRAYER MEETING.—A large congregation assembled to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the Church of the Epiphany, on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the Noon-day Union Prayer Meeting.

An address was made by the Rev. Dr. Newton, the presiding officer, as to the general purposes and progress of the Noon-Day Prayer Meetings. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Atwood who said what was most needed was the staunch firmness of the old Scotch Covenanters, to contend against the progress of Romanism, and the other bodies to be worked against; the zeal of the Methodists would also prove efficient in the good work in which the body was engaged, and a great amount of prayer, fervor and study of the Bible was necessary in view of the great rapidity of the growth of the popular mind, to keep it from drifting into infidelity.

A gentleman in the assemblage here arose to speak of the moral effect of the Noon-day Prayer Meeting. He read a letter from a medical student who had been spiritually benefited by attending the meetings, which he commended in the highest terms.

Rev. Mr. Church next addressed the assembly, dwelling on the growth of iniquity throughout the earth, and the prayer which should arise from each and every breast to suppress and conquer it. He believed that the heavens were to-day waiting to drop their fatness on the earth, and urged that constant prayer and petition should be offered the Most High.

The first and fourth verses of the 1024 Hymn were then sung.

Rev. J. Spencer Kennard was the next speaker. He would, he said, be one of those who would greatly regret to hear of the discontinuance of the Noon-day Prayer Meeting, which was to him others a source of such consolation and happiness. When he went to his pulpit, he gloried to know that on each day at noon a small but noble band assembled to give worship to the Most High.

Although different as to forms of worship, the body was after all one and had but one gene at object and purpose. The difference existing was the colors of the rainbow or as the different notes of the musical scale. The worship and praise of God was the one object of the assemblage, and in the magnitude of that, all minor differences vanished.

Infidelity, he hoped, would be melted away in the tide of Divine grace. There was a power in God's truth, inspired by the Holy Ghost, which would level it with the earth, and he urged unity of action in the organization, which would doubtless thus continue to grow and prosper.

Rev. Dr. Randolph referred to the origin of the Noon-day Prayer Meeting in Sansom street, and its subsequent career at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. For a year and a half past, an "inquiry meeting" was held almost every Tuesday evening, and much good was accomplished. The manifestations of God's grace were everywhere apparent, and he joined in the feeling of thankfulness that these meetings were still continued, on which he begged the blessing of God might rest.

A solemn prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Hornberger.

A prayer was here offered by Rev. Dr. Crowell.

The first and last verses of the hymn "All hail the power of Jesus' name" was then sung by the congregation, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Bomberger, and the exercises terminated.

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